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Thursday, February 22, 1973
Phalguna 3, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)



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C O N T E N T S

No. 4.—Thursday, February 22, 1973/Phalguna 3, 1894 (Saka) Columns

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, February 22, 1973/
Phalgun 3, 1894 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Invitation to Prime Minister to Visit
Pakistan

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*41. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:
SHRI H. M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan President
has extended an invitation to Prime
Minister to visit Pakistan;

(b) whether the invitation has been
accepted, and

(c) if so, the probable date of the
visit and the subjects likely to figure
at the proposed meet?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It
is surprising that Mr. Bhutto, the
Pakistan President, not only through
the newspapers, but himself at meet-
ings has said that he has invited the
Indian Prime Minister to visit Pakis-
tan. It was not only the press and
the radio media but he himself has
said that. May I know what was the
content of the letter that he referred

to in regard to the invitation, in the
background of the Simla Pact?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I am as
surprised as the hon. Member is
about the press statements said to
have been made by President
Bhutto...

SHRI PILOO MODY: What about
the letter?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: There has
been exchange of letters between
President Bhutto and Prime Minister
Indira Gandhi, and it is not normal
to divulge the contents of those
letters. But I have gone through those
letters carefully. No invitation has
been extended to our Prime Minis-
ter to visit Pakistan. It is true that
a suggestion had been made some-
what on these lines that if these mat-
ters could not be resolved, it would
be good if the President of Pakistan
and the Prime Minister of India could
meet. That is entirely different from
extending an invitation for a visit to
Pakistan.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD. The
Prime Minister and her delegation
had shown the maximum consider-
ation to the Pakistan President at
Simla. In view of this, may I know
whether the hon. Minister's attention
has been drawn to President Bhutto's
statement today wherein he has said
that any step for normalising relations
between the two countries must await
the return of the prisoners of war to
Pakistan, and if so, in the light of
this and also the suggestion by the
Prime Minister that the officials of
Pakistan and India should meet to
normalise the communications in air,
on water and on land, may I know
how the hon. Minister says that the
Simla spirit can be kept alive and nor-
mal relations can be restored?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I know that some of the statements made in Pakistan by Pakistan leaders are not helpful and they certainly are not in the spirit of the Simla Agreement. But we should continue to bind Pakistan to implementation of the Simla Agreement and we are proceeding on that basis.

SHRI POPATLAL M. JOSHI: It is a one-way traffic, Sir?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Minister stated in this reply that there was a letter which merely stated that if these matters are not resolved, then it would be a good thing for the Prime Minister and Mr. Bhutto to meet. As other things have not been resolved, is it not then desirable that some such meeting should be held? Does it not mean that there is an invitation, though a conditional one?

MR. SPEAKER: The question was about an invitation and we are not going farther.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It arises out of his reply that there was a conditional thing that if these matters are not resolved, there should be a meeting.

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask your neighbour to clarify it.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have no objection.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: In principle, we are not opposed to a meeting. But we are of the view that before a meeting at the summit level takes place, there must be discussion or exchange of views or even a meeting at some other level, at officials level or even at Ministers' level to sort out the matters so that a summit meeting, if and when it takes place, does not end in confrontation but in a settlement of basic issues.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Is it the attitude of Government that every-time Mr. Bhutto and Shrimati Gandhi

meet, it must be a summit meeting? Could they not just meet as two individuals, as heads of State responsible for their own policies without it actually having to be a summit and, therefore, raising the expectations of the people that something must emerge out of the summit? Can there not be a dialogue at all levels, the ministerial level or official level or even at the level of heads of State without actually terming it as a summit meeting?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Whatever name you may give you may call it a summit, you may not call it a summit—when two heads of Government meet, it will be a summit meeting, because the Prime Minister of India's position is different from that of Shri Piloo Mody's. He can go and meet Mr. Bhutto.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not think the Prime Minister of India can ever aspire to acquiring my position.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I have already said that there can be a meeting at heads of Government level. For that some preparation is required. So this type of courtesy meeting or casual meeting, which has been referred to by Shri Piloo Mody, is not feasible and is not likely to yield any useful result in the present atmosphere, in the present state of relationship and given the pending problems between the two countries.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: If it is your desire to continue the dialogue, why not continue the dialogue?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The dialogue is continuing. We are in touch with Pakistan and there is exchange of views.

SHRI S. A. KADER: It is rumoured that the letter written by Mr. Bhutto was on the advice of Shri Piloo Mody. Is it a fact that are Government aware of it?

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not want to be a maligned in this fashion.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I do not think that Mr Bhutto, with all the claims that Shri Piloo Mody makes, is likely to accept Shri Piloo Mody's advice

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In view of the fact that Mr. Bhutto has made the return of POWs a condition precedent to any further dialogue, will Government clarify the position that the question of return of POWs will not be decided unilaterally by India, unless Bangladesh also agrees to it, and therefore, Bangladesh's recognition by Pakistan will be a condition precedent to any other talk?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The Government's position has been made clear from time to time. As the surrender took place on the eastern side in Bangladesh territory to the joint command of India and Bangladesh, the association of Bangladesh and their agreement is necessary for a final settlement of the question of prisoners of war.

SHRI G VISWANATHAN: An impression has been created in the world that our Prime Minister is hesitating to accept an invitation from President Bhutto. I want to know from the Government whether we are prepared to keep the dialogue going on by our Prime Minister's meeting with President Bhutto without any pre-condition?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: There is no impression created in the international community that Indian leaders or the Indian Government are reluctant to have meetings. I have said that we are prepared to meet at any level, but for a summit meeting to succeed there must be adequate preparation and adequate discussion at other levels. I do not think that there is any impression in any part of the world that India's Prime Minister is hesitating to meet President Bhutto.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार के मुखिया प्रजीडेंट भुट्टो किसी भी प्रकार से भारत सरकार की बात शिमला समझौते के अन्तर्गत मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं और बार बार उसका उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं, उनके ऊपर चलने को तैयार नहीं है। भुट्टो माहब ने प्रधान मंत्री को अपने उत्तर में लिखा है कि जब तक युद्धबंदियों की रिहाई का प्रश्न नहीं सुलझ जाता है तब तक वह किसी प्रकार की आगे चर्चा नहीं करेगा। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारी सरकार अभी भी शिमला समझौते पर दृढ़ है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जी हाँ, अगर पाकिस्तान खिसकना चाड़े शिमला एग्रीमेंट में तो इसका यह मतलब नहीं कि हम भी खिसक जाएँ, बल्कि हम कोशिश करें कि वह भी न खिसके।

Demands Day Observed by P.F. Employees' Union

*42 **SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Provident Fund Employees' Union observed 17th November, 1972 as demands day;

(b) if so, what were their demands; and

(c) the steps taken to meet them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4220/73.]

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: The hon. Minister's replies have covered

many points, but may I know from him whether the Government has accepted the other demands put forward by the Progressive Provident Fund Employees' Federation of India and other unions in the eastern region which had been referred to by the erstwhile Labour Minister, Mr. Khadilkar, in the Rajya Sabha on the 11th August, 1972, that all these demands have been referred to a Committee of the Central Board of Trustees? What has happened to these demands?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The demands that fall within the purview of the Central Board of Trustees have been considered by the sub-committee. It has submitted its report and the report will go to the Board and the Board is likely to consider them in the nearest future.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will you let us know the main recommendations of the sub-committee?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The sub-committee has submitted a report. The sub-committee's report is going before the Board. Only after the Board's consideration the matter will come to the Government.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is prepared to recognise the Provident Fund Employees' Federation which is the biggest and the largest federation, and of which the Deputy Minister is also the President?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: This question also has been considered by the sub-committee. When the Board considers the matter, it will be taken up. (Interruption).

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाब : जो उत्तर सभापदल पर रखा गया है यह धाठ पेज का है। यह हमें अभी मिला है। इस सारे को पढ़ना इस समय बड़ा कठिन है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि संजोप

में वह उत्तर दिया करें ताकि सप्लीमेंटरी सही ढंग से पूछ जा सक।

पिछली बार सलाहकार समिति ने इस बात का निश्चय किया था कि फ़ेडरेशन को मान्यता दे दी जाए और यह रिकार्ड पर भी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक क्यों मान्यता नहीं दी गई है?

यूनियन की ओर जो से मागपत्र पेश किया गया है उस में कौन कौन सी बातें हैं और उन मांगों में से कितनी मांगें स्वीकार की गई हैं।

पंजाब के कुछ कर्मचारियों को निकाला गया। वे लोग भ्रदालतो में गए और वहाँ वे लड़े और जीत गए। लेकिन इतना होने पर भी आज तक उन्हें काम पर नहीं लिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका क्या कारण है।

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I have already submitted that the demands which fall within the purview of the Central Trustees of the Provident Fund have been taken up by the Board and a committee has been appointed. The committee has gone into it and submitted a report. The Board would consider this matter.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाब : मैंने पूछा था कि सलाहकार समिति ने इस बात को स्वीकार कर लिया था कि यूनियन को मान्यता दे दी जाए। वह रिकार्ड पर भी है। मैं जानना चाहता था कि क्यों नहीं अभी तक उसको मान्यता दी गई है?

पंजाब के कुछ कर्मचारियों को निकाला गया। वे बेचारे म्यादाख्त में गए। वहाँ जीत गए। लेकिन उन्हें काम पर नहीं लिया गया है। इसका क्या कारण है? इन दो बातों का उत्तर नहीं दिया है।

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY:
The question of recognition has also been considered by the sub-committee. The Board is taking up this matter also.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः पंजाब के कुछ कर्मचारियों को जो निकाला गया .

अन्य और पुनर्वास आलय में उपमन्त्री (श्री श्री० बेंकटस्वामी) : पंजाब एम्प्लायीज के बारे में जो सवाल है उस मामले को मैं अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ क्योंकि इस फ़ैड्रेशन का मैं खुद सदस्य हूँ। मैंने खुद डिमांड को पेश किया था। एम्प्लायीज के बारे में जो डिमांड है जल्द उसको हम टेक अप करेंगे और कसिडर करेंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : एक का उत्तर नहीं दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इससे ज्यादा और क्या जवाब दे सकते हैं। आप बैठ जाए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मान्यता देना स्वीकार कर लिया था। मान्यता देने में क्या आपत्ति है।

MR. SPEAKER I am not going to allow it. Do not monopolise all the time.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इसीलिए उत्तेजना फैलती है। उत्तर नहीं देते हैं सीधे सी बात का। सचिक्ति ने स्वीकार कर लिया था कि फ़ैड्रेशन को मान्यता दे दी जाए।

MR. SPEAKER: He has made the position clear.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मान्यता देने का उनको पूरा अधिकार है। सरकार क्यों नहीं दे रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक मैन्यूर सारे हाउस को रिसम पर रखे यह गलत बात है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय पूरा जवाब न दे या गलत जवाब दे तो आप कुछ नहीं करेंगे। आप सरकार से क्यों दब रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठने ला नहीं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : स्वयं मंत्री महोदय उसके चेयरमन हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि हम सोच रहे हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरी बात नोट कर लें, बाद में मुझे उत्तर भेज दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या किया जाए तो मेरे मेम्बर का।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पब्लिश है ? उत्तर दिलवाइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कितना बक्त जाया करवाया है हाउस का।

Chinese Arms Aid to Pakistan

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*43 DR RANEN SEN

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a high power military delegation from Pakistan recently visited China and sought arms and on large scale; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Government are aware of a Pakistani military delegation led by General Tikka Khan visiting China in January 1973. However, Government have no authentic information about the outcome of this visit.

(b) A careful watch is kept on developments in Pakistan having a bearing on our security, these continue to be taken into consideration in planning our defence measures.

DR. RANEN SEN: In view of the fact that China has been trying to disturb the peace and tranquility in this subcontinent and in view of the fact that China had opposed the liberation movement in Bangladesh and is still opposing the admission of Bangladesh into the UN, may I know whether Government has taken any serious view of the press report which appeared in newspapers about General Tikka Khan's visit and also about the arms supplies from China? Even the names of the items that have been negotiated by General Tikka Khan have been mentioned. Has the Government taken all these things into serious consideration and if so, what steps does Government propose to take in this regard?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have already indicated in my main answer that we have taken note of all these developments. When the Army Chief of Pakistan visits China and when we know that Pakistan is making preparations to make up its losses and have accretion to its military strength, we naturally take full stock of the situation before we decide our own strategy. Therefore, we have taken an appropriate view of the matter and we have taken action accordingly.

DR. RANEN SEN: A few days back an article appeared in the newspapers written by Field Marshal Manekshaw in which he has categorically stated that with the help of the American and Chinese armament Pakistan is sure to attack India again. In view of such reports appearing in newspapers in England and India, may I know whether the Government of India is taking adequate measures for the safety of both India and Bangladesh?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I do not think Field Marshal Manekshaw made a statement of the kind the hon. member has mentioned. He has no doubt drawn the attention of the country to the danger that is inherent in the situation, but this kind of information has not come to our notice. But we take all the developments into consideration before we decide on any action on our side or make changes in our own strategy.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना है कि पाकिस्तान के डेलीगेशन ने चाहना से कितनी तादाद में या कितने पैसे की आर्म्स हेल्प मांगी थी और चाहना ने कितनी हेल्प देनी स्वीकार की ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जैसा कि मैंने अपने उत्तर के भाग (ए) में कहा है, हमारे पास इस बारे में कोई आर्थेटिक इनफ़ॉर्मेशन नहीं है। इसका मतलब यह है कि इनफ़ॉर्मेशन तो है, लेकिन हम इस के बारे में कुछ कहना नहीं चाहते।

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know if Government are aware of the fact that apart from Gen. Tikka Khan, Begum Bhutto also visited China? They not only exchanged pleasantries but after her visit she categorically stated that she was very much successful and was very much satisfied with the talks she had with the Chinese leaders. In that success it was also included that the needs of

Pakistan for arms will be met to a very large extent by China. Has Government taken notice of that also?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Yes, Sir.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: In view of the fact that Pakistan is asking for arms from China, may I know whether Government is in a position to persuade or pressurise China to stop giving arms to Pakistan?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Our stand in regard to the People's Republic of China is well-known. Within the limitation of a situation, we would definitely like that no action should be taken by any country which will escalate the situation or create tension in the sub-continent.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: May I know whether the Delegation which visited China was to negotiate a part of what has been brought to light that Pakistan has been able to replenish all that it lost during the last war in terms of 100 MIGs, 200 tanks and two full Divisions that have been equipped by the Chinese and, if so, how the Government of India take note that the balance of defence power is not disturbed in the sub-continent?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We have some information about it. But as I have indicated, I am not in a position to give information that we have in our possession. As far as the balance of power question is concerned, we always take this thing in view.

Visit by Prime Minister of Laos

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*45. **SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:**
SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of Laos, Prince Souvanna Phouma, during his visit to India in January, 1973

had discussions with Government about prospects of a ceasefire in Laos after the declaration of peace in Vietnam;

(b) whether discussions were also held about India's assistance in the economic reconstruction in Laos; and

(c) the resume of the discussions held and the steps taken to fulfil the obligations agreed upon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The two Prime Ministers reviewed the latest developments in Indo-China. They welcomed the signing of the peace agreement on Vietnam at Paris and hoped that it would lead to a durable peace not only in Vietnam but also in the neighbouring countries of Laos and Cambodia.

Prince Souvanna Phouma emphasized the importance of the role of the ICSC in the wake of a ceasefire in Laos and expressed the hope that India would play her role in restoring lasting peace to Laos and safeguarding her independence sovereignty and neutrality. Our Prime Minister assured him of India's earnest desire to help in this task.

The two Prime Ministers also discussed bilateral matters.

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has got any details regarding the Laos Agreement?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: As you know, the Laos Agreement for ceasefire has already been signed between the parties concerned. We welcome the conclusion of this ceasefire agreement. The full text of the Agreement has not yet been made available. But we know some of the essential features of this Agreement. In essence, it may be described as "in-place" ceasefire, that is, ceasefire by stabilising the existing position of the parties concerned. Then, it is "the cessation of

all military activity on the ground and in the air from noon today" which should be 10-30 A.M. (IST). As you know, the Laos time is ahead of us. The release of all prisoners of war within 60 days of the formation of a provisional Government has also been agreed upon.

This is our information. But we would like to await the receipt of the text of the Agreement before giving further details or before confirming that this information is quite correct.

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM Does the Government of India know anything about the increase in the strength of international supervising force and has any suggestion been made by any party in this respect?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH Our information is that the existing International Control Commission will continue of which India is the Chairman and Poland and Canada are the Members. We have not got any further details yet. We have made the position clear that we will be able to assist if both parties agreed upon the quantum of assistance or the nature of the assistance.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH With the signing of the Ceasefire Agreement in Laos and the Ceasefire Agreement in Vietnam, a new institution has developed in South East Asia. Has Government any plan to help in the reconstruction of Vietnam both North and South, and also Laos?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH We have already said that we would be willing and ready to cooperate in any effort undertaken by the international community for the reconstruction of the war-torn Vietnam, North and South and also of Laos.

Indian territory vacated by Pakistan and Pakistan territory vacated by India

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*46 **SHRI S. N. MISRA**

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the particulars of the Indian occupied area vacated by Pakistan as a result of the agreement between the Army Commanders,

(b) the particulars of the Pakistani area vacated by the Indian Army and

(c) whether wilful vandalism was indulged in by the Pakistani Army before vacating the area and the extent of damage caused by Pakistani Army?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION), IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA**) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha

Statement

While in pursuance of the Simla Accord India vacated 5940.82 sq. mile, of occupied Pakistan territory, Pakistan withdrew its armed forces from 74.21 sq. miles of Indian territory that had been occupied by them in the course of the conflict in December 1971.

Considerable damage to buildings etc. came to notice after withdrawal of Pakistani Army. The details are mentioned below.

- (1) Mulakot Gurudwara was used by Pakistani troops as living accommodation and stores and at places wood work was damaged and bricks removed. All the statues and water tank at Sardar Bhagat Singh's 'Samadhi' in Hussainwala were removed. Temples in Hussainwala and Thake Chak

and Gurdwara in Chhina bid Chand were destroyed.

- (ii) Practically all Border Observation Posts (BOPs) and custom posts were completely destroyed and all construction material removed.
- (iii) Most of the dwellings and school buildings in villages occupied by Pak Army were destroyed and bricks and timber material removed.
- (iv) Practically all the trees were cut and removed.
- (v) In Ganganagar Sector, all tubewell machines and hand pumps, approximately 500 electric poles, 17 transformers, 19 KMs HT wire and other electrical installations were removed.
- (vi) Bridges at Beriwala, Jhangar and Alam Shah were damaged.

SHRI S. N. MISRA: May I know from the hon. Minister if any territory or land of India had been surrendered to Pakistan. Secondly, what is the estimated loss that has been suffered by destruction by Pakistan of the area left and surrendered back to India and the amount of loss that we have suffered by surrendering our equipment and other materials which were improvements made on the land that we have surrendered?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Some details of this have been given in the statement that I have laid on the Table of the House. As far as the question of losing the territory is concerned, I do not think we have lost any territory as such. We have only made slight adjustment in the erst-while ceasefire line. Even in this adjustment, we have lost no territory.

SHRI S. N. MISRA: My second question has not been answered. What is the amount of loss that we have suffered by destruction in respect of

the areas that they have surrendered back to us, because the answer says that everything has been destroyed in those areas.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have indicated the nature of destruction, but we have not computed it in terms of money, and even if this is computed, it would not be a very accurate computation.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would like to clarify the earlier statement made by my colleague. The position in Jammu and Kashmir area is that a new line of control as it existed on 17th December when the ceasefire because effective has been negotiated by agreement between India and Pakistan. It will not, perhaps, be quite correct to say that there has been any adjustment of the erstwhile ceasefire line. It is a new line of control which has nothing to do with the former ceasefire line.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: The hon. Minister has just clarified it. In view of his statement, I would like to know, according to the new line of actual control in Jammu and Kashmir, which are the major areas which we have surrendered to Pakistan.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We have surrendered no area as such, but adjustments were made in this line of control in Ghikat and Dhum area.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Perhaps the hon. Minister will remember that I raised this issue on several occasions during the last Session that the statement that was issued after the completion of agreement on the new line of control said that it was in the spirit of give-and-take—that was the official version given. I want to know from the Government whether any territory—whether it is an inch or 100 sq. miles it is immaterial—any bit of Indian territory that was under Indian control before the hostilities with Pakistan

has been given to Pakistan and also whether any bit of Pakistan territory that was in the possession of Pakistan was taken by India, and if so, on what basis it has been done—without consultation and without approval of Parliament.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I think, the Minister of External Affairs should answer this supplementary. (*Interruption*).

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The correct position is that the line of control as it existed on 17th December, was to be agreed upon in accordance with the Simla accord and as a result of negotiations, the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir as it existed on 17th December 1971 was finalised and it has been agreed to between the two sides. The House is no doubt aware and we have made statements about the controversy about Thako Chak and the position was clarified. Now, the legal and constitutional position is that the whole of Jammu and Kashmir is Indian territory. So, there is no question of surrendering any territory. It was a question of agreement on the line of control and there is no question of territory involved in this. So, we should view that in that light and not make statement which are inconsistent with our position....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: The position is very clear.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I seek your protection, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The whole territory is Indian territory. Do you want that by bringing it to Parliament, we should accept what it is. The position was very clear.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My question was very specific. I wanted to know from the Government whether any bit of territory that was in our possession before the last Indo-Pak war had been

given to Pakistan or whether any bit of the territory that was under occupation of Pakistan before the Indo-Pak war has been given to India. That has not been answered.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I do not know what else does he want. The agreement was that the new line of control as it existed on the date when the ceasefire agreement became effective was to be agreed upon. Obviously, when the line of control...(*Interruptions*). Will you please listen to me? Obviously, after the war the position of the new line of control is not the same as the respective positions before the war. It is quite obvious.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What are those areas that were given and what are those areas that have been taken? I want your protection. I know there are innumerable sycophants in this House who will always ditto even when Indian territory has been taken. But this House has a right to know. The hon. Minister is concealing the fact.

MR. SPEAKER: His answer is very clear.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This House has a right to know how much territory has been given and how much territory has been taken that were under the occupation of either India or Pakistan before the war. That has not been answered. This new line of control we understand. Has this Government any right to have this new line of control without the concurrence of this House? He has to answer my question. This is a very relevant question. The hon. Minister has not replied to my question. I want to know what has been the territory which has been taken or which has been given.

MR. SPEAKER: The statement about Thako Chak was already placed in the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Not about Thako Chak. Let the Government state categorically what are the areas that have been surrendered to Pakistan and what are the area that were taken by us.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Unfortunately, Mr. Samar Guha, with all his professional ability, it appears has not got a full idea of the situation in this region and, therefore, he is unnecessarily raising a point which is known to the House and which is known to the country. The correct position is that the positions of the Indian Army and the Pakistan Army in Jammu and Kashmir got altered as a result of the Indo-Pakistan conflict. They came to certain areas which were before in India's possession. We moved into several areas which were in possession of Pakistan. In an overall manner, roughly, I think we are in occupation of about 300 to 400 sq. miles and area in our possession which is about 60 to 70 sq. miles has gone over to Pakistan side. So, there has been change of occupation of these areas and we had decided deliberately at Simla not to recognise the original position as it existed before the Indo-Pak war but a new line of control as it existed on the 17th December. This point has been made clear from time to time and there should be absolutely no confusion in the mind of anybody.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Samar Guha, you are speaking without my permission. I am not going to allow it.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would like to clarify, because he is making a statement which might injure our national interest.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted him. They are not coming on record. He was speaking without my permission. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Samar Guha, will you please sit down or not? I am

not listening to you. You are obstructing the business of the House. One or two gentlemen always do it. He is one of those persons who do it. Please sit down. You are speaking without my permission. I have not given you permission. I really don't understand why some of these Members try to waste the time of the House when they are not permitted. He got opportunity once, I gave him twice, I gave him thrice. Still he does not stop. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of conscience. It is a question of our time and procedure. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. He has taken the time of the House. He has completely wasted our time.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Will you please clarify the constitutional position whether Government can secede territory without Parliament's sanction?

MR. SPEAKER: He has made it very clear.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ -- जहाँ तक शिमला समझौते का सवाल है --

It permitted Government only to delineate the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir as on 17th December, 1971, That was not the actual line of control. ऐसा होते हुए ठाकोचक के साथ जो लेन देन की भाषा कर के टिथवाल क्षेत्र में जो दो स्थान दिये गये, वे किस आधार पर दिये गये हैं ? अभी आपने कहा है कि यह हमारी टरिटरी हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में जो हमारे हाथ में था, उस को वापस लेने के बजाय उस को देना किस आधार पर किया गया है ?

We would like to know the constitutional position. Unless the matter was referred to Parliament and Parliament gave its sanction, there was no question of negotiating the line in Jammu and Kashmir particularly. The Simla Pact was only to delineate the line as on 17th December, 1971, the actual line of control. But actually Government have ceded some of the territory in return for Thako Chak I would like to know the constitutional position in this regard.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH There are one or two points which have arisen which I would like to clarify, lest there be any confusion. For one thing in Jammu and Kashmir, there is no international boundary or even a national boundary. So, any use of this expression from any quarter is against our national interest, and I would appeal to hon. Members not to use this expression.

About the second question, it is true that in Jammu and Kashmir, according to the Simla agreement, both sides had agreed that the new line of control had to be agreed to. Therefore, it had to be delineated, and agreed to before it was to be respected. The agreement is that it will be mutually respected. In that delineation, Thako Chak at the time of ceasefire was admittedly in the possession of Pakistan and we had to get this vacated. We delineated the line of actual control in the rest of the territory. There was some controversy which was raised in regard to this Thako Chak area. This is also in Jammu and Kashmir, and Pakistan was raising this controversy that they were entitled to stay put there. So, after several meetings to resolve the deadlock, we insisted that Thako Chak area should be vacated by them, because this was on the boundary between Jammu and Pakistan, which is an international boundary. Therefore, we insisted that they should vacate. Once this was accepted then in certain other regions, in regard to some small areas, the details of which I gave on the floor of the

House, we agreed that these should remain with Pakistan. So, this was a matter which was clearly stated on the floor of the House in a statement made by me, and there is no further controversy and there is nothing more to be said. All these matters have been stated on the floor of the House

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श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया। मैंने पूछा था कि जो दो स्थान दिये गये हैं वे 17 दिसम्बर को हमारे हाथ में थे या नहीं ?

Some small pockets which were actually in our control on 17th December, 1971 were actually conceded to them. That is why I would like to know the constitutional position. He cannot create confusion in a matter like this.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH I have already made a statement. I have made a detailed statement on the floor of the House earlier.

Plan to produce sophisticated battle tanks

47 **SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY:**

SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government plan to produce sophisticated main battle tanks in the near future and

(b) if so, the salient features of these tanks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Defence R & D Organisation is working on the development of an improved battle tank based on the qualitative requirement furnished by the Army authorities. It would not

be in the public interest to disclose the details.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Are we self-sufficient in tank production and is it also true that we are going to export tanks to other countries?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We are producing tanks according to the plans we have drawn up. As for the second part of the question, there is no such proposal.

Coal for Thermal Power Stations

*49. **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirements of coal for the existing Thermal Power Station; and

(b) the measures Government have taken to meet their coal requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM): (a) The total coal requirements for the existing thermal power stations are estimated at about 21.6 million tonnes in 1972-73, which are expected to increase to about 29.6 million tonnes by 1978-79.

(b) Adequate production capacity is available and is also being planned in the various coalfields to meet the normal requirements of all the existing thermal power stations.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माववीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि थर्मल पावर स्टेशन में जिस क्वालिटी के कोयले की आवश्यकता है उस क्वालिटी का कोयला दिया जाता है या नहीं ?

इसके बजाय सरकार को जानकारी है कि पतरातू थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की स्थिति खराब कोयला देने की वजह से ऐसी बिगड़ गई कि

1972 में मार्च से लेकर दिसम्बर तक वह बन्द रहा जिसके चलते पटना, गया और साहाबाद में रबी की फसल, धान की फसल और मकई की फसल मारी गई ? इस सन्दर्भ में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह के कोयले की आवश्यकता है उस तरह का कोयला सरकार इस समय थर्मल पावर स्टेशन को सप्लाई करने की स्थिति में है या नहीं ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: To my knowledge, the difficulty experienced by the Pathratu power station was not due to any low or bad quality coal being supplied. If the hon. member tables a separate question about the details, I will give them to him.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या पतरातू थर्मल पावर स्टेशन के अधिकारियों ने लिखित रूप में माइन्स विभाग के अधिकारियों को सूचित किया है कि अच्छे किसम का कोयला सप्लाई नहीं किया जा रहा है जिसका असर उस पावर स्टेशन पर पड़ रहा है लेकिन बावजूद इसके माइन्स विभाग ने पतरातू को अच्छे कोयले की सप्लाई नहीं की—इसकी जानकारी मंत्री जी को है या नहीं ? यदि है तो इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: I am not aware of any letter or memorandum from the officers who are in charge of the Pathratu power station regarding the quality of coal. But there has been some discussion on this question between the State Electricity Board on the one side and the Department of Mines on the other. As I mentioned earlier, if the hon. Member wants details on this, may I request him to put a separate question?

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं कोई और प्रश्न नहीं करना चाहता बल्कि किये हुए प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में माननीय मंत्री जी से जानकारी चाहता हूँ। यदि आप आज्ञा दे दें तो जानकारी के लिए पूछ लूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने पूछ तो लिया है।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : स्पष्ट नहीं हुआ है। मेरा उत्तर स्पष्ट रूप से नहीं आया है इसलिए आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानकारी करना चाहता हूँ।

मैंने मंत्री जी से पूछा था कि पतरातू थर्मल पावर स्टेशन सन 1972 में मार्च से लेकर सितम्बर तक बन्द रहा और इस दन्तान में माननीय मंत्री जी के विभाग को इस आशय का पत्र आया है कि जिस तरह के कोयले की आवश्यकता है वैसा कोयला सप्लाई न होने के कारण पतरातू थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बन्द रहा तो इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह का पत्र आया या नहीं और अगर आया तो उसके ऊपर क्या कार्यवाही हुई?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: Unfortunately, if you look at the actual question, there is no specific mention of this particular power station. There are a large number of power stations in our country, and if the hon. Member would approach me separately, I am willing to give him more information, but unfortunately it is not with me at the moment. (*Interruption*).

SHRI PILOO MODY: The Congress Members are very undisciplined. Now, I would like to know from the Minister as to the date from which the assurances given by him in his original reply to the question become effective?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: I am not able to follow the import of the question. May I request Mr. Mody to make his point clear?

SHRI PILOO MODY: I asked him, from what date the assurances that he gave in his original reply will become effective. If he would like me to recall to him his original reply, I would remind him that he said that the production of coal will be adequate to our needs from a particular period of time. I would like to know from when.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: I do not think that the difficulties that have arisen regarding power generation in our country have arisen from the lack of availability of coal. I think we should be in a position to continue, as we have done in the past, to provide adequate coal for the thermal power stations. It is true that in some cases there has been a controversy about the quality of coal but we are trying to sort that out.

SHRI PILOO MODY: May I put a supplementary to what has been said? Is not the Gujarat Government complaining that it does not get adequate supply of coal?

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. You see the other side also.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Can I go to the other side and ask the question?

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Government of the State of Tamil Nadu have requested the Minister for the immediate supply of coal to improve the power shortage in Tamil Nadu which is now to the extent of 75 per cent? What steps have been taken?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is of a very general nature. If you want to know about Tamil Nadu, you had better give a separate notice. (*Interruption*) Shri Panuli. (*Interruption*) Order, please. May I request you all not to disturb the House? Do not talk. If you want to talk, go to the lobbies.

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI:
What is the reply to my question?

MR SPEAKER I said that the question was of a general nature and if you want to specific reply about Tamil Nadu, you should give separate notice. But let him get up and reply if he can; you are both from the same State

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM There have been difficulties in the transport of coal to Tamil Nadu due to stoppage of trains and other difficulties in the Andhra area in the recent past. The supplies of coal did fall very low but we have been able to take steps to bring up supplies to a reasonable level. There was a time when the supplies were for one or two days in Basin Bridge and now the supply has come up to 8-10 days.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI Is the hon. Minister aware that the equipment in some of the thermal power stations were damaged because of the supply of bad quality coal and if so what steps are proposed to be taken to ensure the supply of good quality coal?

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM There has been no damage because of the coal supply of that character. But there is a controversy which is going on and which will be finalised about the exact quality of coal that will be suitable for different thermal power stations.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Payment of compensation to people of Jammu and Kashmir for loss of their cattle during 1971 war

*44 **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to compensate the people of Jammu and Kashmir for the loss of their cattle during 1971 war with Pakistan, and

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(b) if so, the extent of compensation proposed?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) and (b) The Government of India have no scheme for the payment of compensation in case of such losses. But they have, however, authorised the Government of Jammu and Kashmir to incur expenditure on giving *ex-gratia* assistance to such persons at the prescribed scales. A Statement giving the scales of assistance in respect of loss of cattle is laid on the Table of the Sabha. The expenditure incurred by the State Government on this account is fully reimbursed by the Government of India.

Statement

(A) SCALES OF *ex-gratia* GRANT FOR THE LOSS OF BULLOCK, CAMEL & MILCH CATTLE

Items	Ceiling per family
(a) For bullocks upto	Rs 1,000 per bullock
(b) For a camel upto	Rs 2,000
(c) For a milch cattle upto	Rs 800

The *ex-gratia* grant for bullocks and Camels is admissible to the agriculturists and *ex-gratia* grant on account of milch cattle is admissible to both agriculturists and non-agriculturists.

(B) SCALES OF GRANTS LOAN FOR THE LOSS OF OTHER CATEGORIES

Category	The price is not to exceed
	Rs
1 Horse	500 each
2 Mule	600 each
3 Donkey	150 each
4 She-Goat	100 each
5 He-Goat	100 each
6 Pig	60 each

The maximum number of animals for which this grant will be admissible per family is as follows:

(i) Horses	Two
(ii) Mules	Three
(iii) Donkeys	Five
(iv) Goats	Ten
(v) Pigs	Ten

The loss to the extent of the first Rs. 1,000 for any one family in respect of all the items in para 'B' above taken together, will be treated as 'Grant' while the amount in excess thereof subject to the ceiling of Rs. 2,000 will be sanctioned as loan

Pak allegation re: non-release of P.O.Ws in India

*48 SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news in "The Hindustan Times" dated the 25th January, 1973 that Pakistan repeated the allegation that India was committing serious violations of Geneva Convention by not releasing the Prisoners of War, and

(b) the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India has already repatriated to Pakistan the POWs of the Western sector. Since the Eastern sector POWs had surrendered to the Joint Command of India and Bangladesh forces, the association and participation of Bangladesh in talks on the repatriation of these POWs is essential. Pakistan Government is itself responsible for the delay in the commencement of

talks between the three countries by failing to create the conditions under which Bangladesh can participate in such talks on a footing of sovereign equality.

HMT Unit for Overseas Sales

*50. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools is floating a new Company to conduct its overseas sales; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The objects will be to,—

(a) organise exports of HMT products,

(b) organise market surveys and after sales service for HMT products;

(c) function as the focal point for development of designs and engineering features in HMT products to make them exportable;

(d) augment and introduce HMT participation in joint production and export programmes with other well known international companies in similar lines of manufacture.

Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference

*51. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference will be held this year in Ottawa; and

(b) whether racial discrimination implicit in Uganda's expulsion and

treatment of citizen and non-citizen Asians is likely to be discussed at the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The agenda for the Conference has not yet been finalised. The question of Uganda Asians is unlikely to feature as a specific item of the agenda.

Development of a New Submarine Detector by Defence Research and Development Organisation

*52. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Scientists of the Defence Research and Development Organisation have developed a submarine detector called 'Sonobouy' capable of picking up underwater noise and transmit it to a hovering aircraft; and

(b) if so, whether the whole process was fully experimented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

बोनस का भुगतान

*53. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या श्रम और पुर्नार्स मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों के उन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें बावजूद कानून के अभी तक 8.33 प्रतिशत बोनस का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है; और

(ख) उनके विरुद्ध सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम, 1965 का सीमा क्षेत्र बड़ा ही व्यापक है क्योंकि यह देश भर में ऐसे प्रत्येक कारखाने और प्रत्येक अन्य प्रतिष्ठान पर लागू होता है जिसमें 20 या उससे अधिक व्यक्ति नियोजित हैं। मांगी गई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है, परन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारें, जब उनके ध्यान में चूकें लाई जाती हैं, अपने सम्बन्धित क्षेत्राधिकारों में अभियोजन चलाती हैं।

Increase in Number of Industrial Accidents

*54. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial accidents have increased by 62 per cent in the last five years in India, till the year ending 1971-72;

(b) the reasons thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and steps taken in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The number of Industrial accidents in factories in India rose from 208844 in 1966 to 320173 in 1971. Figures for 1971 are provisional and figures for 1972 are not yet available.

(b) Increase in accident is generally due to obsolete machinery faulty maintenance of machinery, lack of required facilities, lack of knowledge skills and attitude towards accident reduction.

(c). The safety requirements laid down in the Factories Act, 1948 and State Factory Rules framed thereunder are being enforced, constantly reviewed, enlarged and unproved upon wherever necessary. Safety training and education is also being imparted through the Central Labour Institute, Regional Labour Institutes and the National Safety Council.

Newspaper Finance Corporation for small and medium Newspapers

*135. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an autonomous Newspaper Finance Corporation to help the small and medium newspapers in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Bill will be introduced in this session of Parliament.

Instructions to States regarding setting up of Boards to deal with the Welfare Problems of Freedom Fighters

*136. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any instructions to all the States for setting up Boards for freedom fighters to deal with their welfare problems; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and the progress achieved?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). Government have issued no instructions to States/Union Territory Administrations for setting up welfare boards for freedom fighters. However, it was suggested to States/Union Territory Administrations to set up Committees to help freedom fighters in respect of their applications for pension. A number of States/Union Territories have set up such Committees for assisting freedom fighters.

Villages in Mysore to be provided with Telephone Facilities

*137. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of villages in Mysore State which have been given telephone facilities during 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): 82 villages have so far been provided with telephone facility in the current budget year. Besides 27 more villages of this State are likely to get this facility by 31st March, 1973.

Application from Tamil Nadu for Licence

*138. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for licences forwarded by the Government of Tamil Nadu for new industries in the year 1971 and 1972 and the number of licences granted during 1971 and 1972; and

(b) the number of applications that are pending as on 1st December, 1972?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Applications for setting up industrial units are received directly from the parties. However, copies of applications are sent by the Central Government to the respective State Governments for their comments and recommendations. In so far as the State of Tamilnadu is concerned, the details of applications for industrial

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement containing a summary of the main conclusions and controversy and there is nothing more of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4221/73.]

(c) The Report will be considered by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation at its meeting to be held in March, 1973. The matter will be examined further in the light of the views of the Corporation.

Arrears of Provident Fund of Coal Mines Employees

*59. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of arrears of provident fund with the employers of coal mines;

(b) the effective steps taken to realise the provident fund arrears; and

(c) whether it is proposed to amend the Coal Mines Provident Fund Act suitably to make the penal provisions more stringent with a view to expediting the recovery and if so, the main features thereof and when such a legislation is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a). The Coal Mines Provident Fund authorities have reported that the arrears of Provident Fund amounted to Rs. 11.76 crores as on 30-9-1972.

(b) Legal action by way of prosecutions and recovery proceedings a generally taken to recover the arrears. Pending certificate cases are being vigorously pursued by the Coal Mines Provident Fund authorities for recovery of arrears. Special Certificate Officers have been appointed for this purpose at Dhanbad and Asansol.

Arrangements have also been made to file claims before the Commissioner for Payments of Compensation under the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 as soon as he starts functioning for realising arrears of provident fund.

(c) Proposals to make the penal provisions in the Act more stringent are under consideration. It is proposed to introduce necessary legislation in this behalf as soon as the proposals are finalised.

Visit to Teheran by Principal Secretary to Prime Minister

*60. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister has been to Teheran recently;

(b) whether he was in Teheran on an official visit; and

(c) the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Allotment of Cars and Scooters to Government Employees

402. SHRI R. V. BADE:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scooters and cars allotted to the Central Government employees during 1971-72; and

(b) the number of scooters and cars expected to be released to the Government employees from Government quota during 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) and (b). The required information is given below:—

	Allotment made during 1971-72	Expected to be allotted during 1972-73
Cars		
Fiat (Premier President)	1534	1605
Ambassador	1024	1056
SCOOTERS		
Bajaj Scooter	6412	8960
Lambretta Scooter	4914	4918

Mini Steel Plants

403 SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mini steel plants in India with their location; and

(b) the number of mini steel plants likely to be set up during the Fifth Plan period, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The Question presumably refers to the units licensed for manufacture of steel ingots/billets through electric furnaces by conventional or continuous casting process. A list of 25 units so far licensed, indicating their location etc, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4222/73.]

(b) Government presently have no plan to set up such units themselves during the Fifth Plan period but may examine on merits proposals received from State Industrial Development Corporations and private sector to set up plants in public/joint sector, after taking into account *inter-alia* the demand for rerollable material, availability of scrap techno-economic and other prevalent factors.

अखिल भातीय प्रतिरक्षा मजदूर
द्वारा आयुध कारखानों में 'स्ट्राइक बैलेट' कराया है ;

404. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय प्रतिरक्षा मजदूर संघ ने जनवरी, 1973 में विभिन्न आयुध कारखानों में 'स्ट्राइक बैलेट' कराया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इन मांगों के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) भारतीय प्रतिरक्षा मजदूर संघ से सम्बद्ध गैर-मान्यता प्राप्त सुरक्षा श्रमिक संघ ने आईनेन्स फैक्टरी, कानपुर और समान आर्मम फैक्टरी, कानपुर में दरवाजों पर 18 और 19 जनवरी, 1973 की प्रातः को आम हड़ताल के मतदान के लिए एक बैलेट कराया। भारतीय सुरक्षा कामगार संघ (गैर-मान्यता प्राप्त) ने भी 20 जनवरी, 1973 को अम्यूनिशन फैक्टरी किर्की में एक 'स्ट्राइक बैलेट' कराया।

(ख) उनकी मांगें तृतीय वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट को शीघ्र प्रकाशित कराना और सभी सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों को बोनस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत लाना था।

(ग) चूंकि मंगें केवल आईनेन्स कारखानों से सम्बन्धित न होकर भारत सरकार के सभी विभागों से सम्बन्धित थीं अतः कोई कार्यवाई नहीं की गई।

जबलपुर के आयुध कारखानों में आतङ्क लगने की घटना

405. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री विश्वनाथ भूषणवाज :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में जबलपुर के विभिन्न आयुध कारखानों में आग लगने की कुल कितनी घटनाएँ हुईं,

(ख) उनमें से कितने मामलों की जांच की गई है और

(ग) उनके फलस्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई और इसके लिए कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध गायबवाही की गई तथा इसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में

राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिना चरण शूक्ल)

(क) स (ग) गत 2 वर्षों के दौरान गन फैक्टरी फैक्टरी आयुध फैक्टरी खमेरिया और व्हीकल फैक्टरी जबलपुर में आग लगने के क्रमशः 55 29 और 3 मामले हुए। सभी घटनाओं की जांच पड़ताल की गई। इसमें सम्मिलित/अनुमानित हानि की कुल धन राशि 3.31 49 500 रुपये है। उन आग लगने की घटनाओं के लिए किसी का उत्तरदायी नहीं ठहराया गया क्योंकि वे सब आकस्मिक तरह की थीं।

तथापि, 13-6-72 का व्हीकल फैक्टरी, जबलपुर में आग लगने की अग्निम घटना की जांच बोर्ड की कार्रवाई का अभी अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

गणतन्त्र दिवस समारोह (बीटिंग रिट्रीट) के टिकटों की बिक्री

406. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह :

श्री छार० बी० बड़े :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1973 के गणतन्त्र दिवस समारोह समारोह के टिकट बेचे गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उनकी दर क्या थी, और

(ग) इसमें सरकार को कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगदीश्वर राम) :

(क) और (ख) गणतन्त्र दिवस समारोह 1973 के भाग के रूप में समापन समारोह के निम्न किन प्रदर्शन किए गए —

27 जनवरी मुख्य स्कूल के बच्चों के लिए

28 जनवरी विशेष प्रदर्शन

29 जनवरी मुख्य प्रदर्शन

27 जनवरी को हुए प्रदर्शन में प्रवेश जनता के लिए बाड़ें की छाड़कर शेष बाड़ों में प्रवेश-पत्रा द्वारा व्यवस्थित किया गया। 28 जनवरी को प्रवेश 5 रु० 3 रु० और 1 रु० मूल्य के टिकटों द्वारा व्यवस्थित किया गया। 29 जनवरी को प्रवेश जनता के लिए बाड़ें की छाड़कर शेष बाड़ों में अधिकृत व्यक्तियों को निमन्त्रण-पत्रा द्वारा व्यवस्थित किया गया।

(ग) 28 जनवरी को हुए समापन समारोह के लिए टिकटों की बिक्री द्वारा 13,904 00 रुपये एकत्र हुए।

Strike Ballot by Trade Unions

407 SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACH-
WAI

SHRI R V BADE

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether some Trade Unions of All India level have organised "Strike Ballot" during the month of January, 1973

(b) if so the names of those unions which have organised "Strike Ballot"; and

() the demands and action proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) and (b) Several unions of Railway employees are reported to have favoured a strike in connection with demand for payment of bonus

(c) Employees of railways and other Departmental Establishments of Government are governed by Section 32(iv) of Bonus Act, 1965

उत्तर वियतनाम मे युद्ध-बन्दी की घोषणा

408. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री आर० बी० बडे :

क्या बिदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की उपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या उत्तर वियतनाम और अमरीका की सरकारो ने शांतीय तौर पर युद्ध-बन्दी की घोषणा की है और

(ख) इस बारे मे सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बिदेश मन्त्रालय मे राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पास सिंह) (क) जी हा ।

(ख) भारत सरकार इसका स्वागत करती है और पूरी आशा करती है कि इससे न केवल वियतनाम मे वरन् इसके पड़ोसी देश लाओस तथा कम्बोडिया मे भी स्थायी शान्ति स्थापित हो सकेगी ।

Expansion of Public and Private Sector Steel Plants

409 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(1) whether expansion of the three public sector steel plants and some private sector plants are under consideration

(b) if so, whether any detailed reports with regard to these plants have been made and

(c) if so, the different camp cities that will be allowed to earn plant for expansion and the total increase that will be effected as a result of this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No Sir

(c) Does not arise

Issue of Licence, for Coal Mining Unit in Madhya Pradesh

410 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether any industrial licence for a new unit or for substantial expansion has been issued in the State of Madhya Pradesh for coal mining in 1971-72

(b) if so the names of the parties and whether the Railways have given a firm commitment for the additional production and

() the wagon capacity per day and extra wagons to be provided by the Railways on the firm commitment basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) to (c) In 1971 and 1972 industrial licences for coal mining in Madhya Pradesh have been issued to M/s Newton Chuckli Collieries Ltd, P.O Parasia district Chindwara and National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. for substantial expansion (5,40,000 tonnes per annum and setting up of a new unit (one million tonnes per annum) respectively, the mode of transport being Railways, M/s Newton Chuckli Collieries Ltd. had not

asked for any additional wagons in their licence application for substantial expansion. The National Coal Development Corporation's requirements were for a minimum of 3,400 tonnes of coal per day. The Railways, however, allocate wagons for movement of coal coalfilled wise by taking into consideration the needs of all the collieries in the coalfield.

Stay of an Officer in E.P.F. Organisation at One Place

411. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 458 on the 14th December, 1972 and state:

(a) the designation of Officers above the level of Provident Fund Inspectors (Gr. I) who have stayed in the Delhi Office of the Regional Employees Provident Fund Organisation or in the Head Quarters Office for more than five years;

(b) the reasons for their continued stay for such long periods in Delhi; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to streamline the administrative working of the Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:

(a). The following officers have stayed in the Head Quarters Office/Regional Office, Delhi, for more than 5 years:—

Headquarters Office

(i) Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner (Gr. I)-1

(ii) Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner (Gr. II)-4

Regional Office, Delhi
Nil

(b). The Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner (Gr. I) has been retained in the exigencies of work. Assistant Provident Fund Commissioners (Gr. II) are not transferred as there are no comparable posts in the Regional Offices.

(c) The Department of Administrative Reforms undertook a study of the working of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation in 1968 and such of those recommendations of the Department as were found to contribute towards simplification and rationalisation of the prevailing accounting procedures and improve the level of efficiency and effectiveness of the enforcement work were accepted by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund.

Compensation to Agriculturist War Victims

412. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Punjab has requested for compensation to the people whose agricultural implements like tubewells, tractors and pumping sets were damaged during the war;

(b) whether Government have assessed the total loss in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Punjab have assessed the total losses on account of tractors, tubewells, pumping sets etc. at Rs. 48.36 lakhs.

(c) The matter is under active consideration.

Office building and Staff Quarters for R.P.F.C. Trivandrum

413. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND RE-

HABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction work of the staff quarters and Office building for the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners' Office at Trivandrum; and

(b) whether the process of acquisition of land has been completed; if so, the brief outline of the work done so far?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under:

(a) and (b). Drawings and estimates for the construction of office building for the Regional Office, Kerala, at the present site of the office in Thycaud, Trivandrum were sanctioned in January, 1972 and tenders for pile foundation were also invited. When the work was about to be started, a proposal for acquisition of a plot of land in the Pattam Palace compound was getting matured. In view of the central location of the Pattam Palace area, and other facilities like transport, schools and hospitals available, in that locality, the proposal to construct the building at the present site of the Regional Office was kept in abeyance. In the meantime, the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund, had also been considering a proposal for the establishment of a sub-Regional Office for Kerala. Since this would have considerably changed the requirements of the Regional Office, construction of building could not be taken up. The Central Board of Trustees have recently decided on 6th February, 1973 not to have a sub-Regional Office.

A plot of 7.5 acres of land has been acquired through the State Government in Pattam Palace compound and possession of the land to the Employees Provident Fund Organisation was given in December, 1972. The proposals with regard to construction of staff quarters and office buildings are expected to be finalised shortly.

Enactment of Law by States for payment of Gratuity of Workers

415. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have enacted laws for payment of gratuity to the workers on the lines of the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, enacted by Parliament and the date or dates on which such Acts and the Rules made thereunder were given effect to;

(b) whether Central Government have received representations from labour and other organisations about the inadequacy of such laws; and

(c) if so, the nature of such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). After the enactment of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, it is not necessary for State Governments to enact their laws on payment of gratuity to workers. The State Governments have to issue rules under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 in respect of establishments for which they are the "appropriate Government". Information regarding framing of rules by State Governments and any criticism of these Rules is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Import of Fertilizers from Kuwait

416. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India propose to import fertilizers from Kuwait;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the foreign exchange allocation for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY
(SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a)
Yes.

(b) The proposal is to enter into a contract on long-term basis

(c) The foreign exchange expenditure will depend on the quantities and the rates settled

Production of Cars and Buses

417 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA.

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM

Will the Minister of **HEAVY INDUSTRY** be pleased to state

(a) the targets for production of cars and buses fixed by Government during the Fourth Five Year Plan,

(b) the extent to which the targets have been achieved,

(c) if the targets have not been achieved, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to achieve the target production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY
(SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) The demand for cars by the end of 1973-74 has been assessed as 75,000 Nos. per annum and for commercial vehicles 85,000 Nos. per annum including 18,000 buses.

(b) Production of cars and buses has been as under during the last three years:

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 (Upto Dec. 1972)
Cars	36,819	40,561	40,039
Buses	9,732	11,455	6,873

(c) Reasons are inadequate capacities and consumer preferences resulting in sub-optimal use of installed capacity

(d) Government have approved several schemes for the manufacture of cars in the private sector. Expansion schemes of the two units manufacturing commercial vehicles, whose products enjoy consumer preference, have been approved. Steps have also been taken to assist the units whose products are not so popular to improve their quality and performance so that their production can be utilised to fill up the gap between demand and supply. Fresh schemes for creating additional capacity for commercial vehicles have also been approved.

Development of Petrol-less and Battery Driven Car at C.M.E., Kirkee

418 SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHIA Will the Minister of **HEAVY INDUSTRY** be pleased to state

(a) whether a petrol-less and battery-driven car has been developed by the College of Military Engineering, Poona and has been tested and found road-worthy by its staff; and

(b) if so whether its feasibility for mass-scale production has been recommended by the College authorities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY
(SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) The College of Military Engineering, Poona has assembled a petrol-less car powered by two units of batteries rated at 16V each with a total amp. of 240. The car has an endurance of approximately 50 Kilometers and its performance for this range of 50 KMs has been tested by the College of Military Engineering and found satisfactory.

(b) The fabrication of the car has been undertaken to infuse confidence in the staff and to impart dynamic

training to the students. As such, the question of feasibility for mass scale production has not been examined.

Shortage of Commercial Vehicles

419 DR RANEN SEN Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a shortage of Commercial vehicles in the country,

(b) if so the extent of shortage, and

(c) the steps taken to meet the shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) and (b) There is a shortage of commercial vehicles or two popular makes. Customers have to wait for about 1-1/2 to 2 years for getting delivery of these makes of vehicles.

(c) Government have permitted three of the existing manufacturers to expand their production capacity. Government have also approved four new schemes envisaging a total capacity of 54 000 vehicles per annum.

Scooter Plant in Public Sector

420 DR RANEN SEN Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the progress made in setting up a Scooter plant in the public sector; and

(b) the expenditure incurred in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) A Company by the name of Scooters India Ltd has been incorporated. Land measuring 110 acres has been acquired at Lucknow and civil construction work has started. Most

of the machinery has arrived from Italy and the rest is expected to be received within the next two months.

(b) An expenditure of about Rs 1.66 crores has so far been incurred.

Advice sought from Government for payment of Difference in price of Fiat Car

421 SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether some of the customers who received notices from the dealers of Premier Automobiles for paying the difference in price have sought guidance from his Ministry, and

(b) the advice tendered to these customers by the Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes Sir

(b) No advice has been tendered by the Government.

Low production of Steel Mills due to Faulty Planning

422 SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the actual production in the public sector mills is much less than the total installed capacity especially in the Steel Mills,

(b) whether it was due to bad planning and inadequate stock of spare parts, and

(c) if so, whether any action has been taken against the Officers responsible for this negligence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The actual production in terms of ingot

steel from the public sector steel plants under Hindustan Steel Ltd. during the period April, 1972 to January, 1973, represented 82.2 per cent, 43.3 per cent 63.9 per cent and 58.0 per cent of the proportionate original installed capacity in the case of Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants and the Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur respectively

(b) Lower production in these Plants has been due to a variety of reasons including such factors as shortage of coke oven gas resulting from unsatisfactory working of coke oven batteries, restrictions and failures in the supply of power, adverse industrial relations equipment troubles etc. Planning of these steel plants has not been found to be defective in any way. Inadequate stock of spares parts has also not been a significant factor, although there might have been temporary difficulties on account of late receipt of imported spares.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above

Delegation of Members of Parliament

423 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to send a group of Members of Parliament to Pakistan to meet President Bhutto for making good relations with Pakistan, and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) No such proposal is under Government's consideration at present

(b) Does not arise.

Extension of letter of Intent issued to Maruti Ltd.

424 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Letter of Intent for the Maruti Car Project which expired on December 31, 1972 has been extended and

(b) if so, on what grounds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) and (b) Maruti Ltd, Gurgaon, has sought for the extension of the validity of the letter of intent on the ground that in the context of their inability at this stage, to place bulk orders for the supply of components, they would take some more time to design and manufacture themselves. Their request for extension of the validity of the letter of intent is under consideration.

Enquiry against Praja Sahakari Udyog, Bharatpur

425 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 8206 on the 31st May, 1972 regarding the amount of share money collected by M/s Praja Sahakari Udyog of Bharatpur and state

(a) whether the enquiry into the affairs of the Praja Sahakari Udyog, Bharatpur has since been completed,

(b) if so the outcome thereof,

(c) whether the question of refund of the share money to the persons concerned has since been considered and a final decision taken, and

(d) if so the nature of decision taken and if and if not, the further time likely to be taken in the matter?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY
(SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):**

(a) and (b). The investigations are continuing and the case is pending in the Court. A Liquidator has been appointed.

(c) and (d). The question of refund of the share money will be considered after the investigations are completed and the Court issues orders in the matter.

**भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, हरिद्वार द्वारा
में लाई गई भूमि**

426. श्री मुल्कीराज सैनी : क्या भारी उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, हरिद्वार के पास कितने एकड़ कृषि योग्य भूमि है ;

(ख) किसानों को कितनी भूमि पट्टे पर दी गई है ;

(ग) कितनी भूमि अप्रयुक्त पड़ी हुई है ; और

(घ) क्या यह भूमि किसानों का अस्वास्थ्य पट्टे पर देने का विचार है और यदि हाँ तो कब ?

भारी उद्योग मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :

(क) 809 एकड़ ।

(ख) 394 एकड़ ।

(ग) 415 एकड़ ।

(घ) जी हाँ । जनवरी 1973 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को इस आशय की जानकारी दी गई थी कि अप्रयुक्त भूमि किसानों को अस्वास्थ्य और पर पट्टे पर दी जा सकती है ।

Seminar on Safety in Design and Utilization of Machine Tools

427. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the conclusions and recommendations of the seminar conducted by the National Safety Council and the Central Machine Tools Institute on "Safety in the design and utilisation of machine tools" at Bangalore on the 12th January, 1973;

(b) if so, the salient points of the suggestions and recommendations made at the seminar; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY
(SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):**

(a) to (c). At the seminar held in Bombay recommendations were made for publication of a paper on Safety Code for Machine Tools as National Code. These are being considered by the Indian Standards Institution, concerned with the formulation of Standards and Codes. The suggestions are however, for adoption by designers and users of machine tools and as such no action by the Government is contemplated.

**उदयपुर जिक लिमिटेड, राजस्थान से
बिबली गैस**

429. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या श्रम और पुरावात मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में उदयपुर जिक लिमिटेड के एसिड और रोस्टर प्लांट में से बिबली गैस (सल्फर डाइआक्साइड) बहुत अधिक मात्रा में लीक हो रही है जिसके फल-स्वरूप वहाँ का वायुमण्डल दूषित हो रहा है जिससे वहाँ के श्रमिकों के स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है और उन्हें खय रोग (टी० बी०) और कोसिलीस रोग होने लगे हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इस समस्या का स्थायी रूप से हल निकालने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है और यदि हाँ तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

श्रीम श्रीर पुनर्वासि मंत्री श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी: (क) और (ख) कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948 का प्रशासन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है और इसलिए, इस प्रश्न की विषय वस्तु राजस्थान सरकार से सम्बन्ध रखती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास इस मामले के सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि यह ज्ञात हुआ है कि इस उपक्रम के हाल ही में राष्ट्रीय श्रम विज्ञान केन्द्र, बम्बई में एक विस्तृत अध्ययन के लिए निवेदन किया है और इसका सम्बन्ध में इस केन्द्र द्वारा एक कार्य-क्रम तैयार किया जा रहा है।

Loss incurred by H.M.T. Bangalore

430. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss suffered by the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited Bangalore due to lock-outs in 1972, and

(b) whether some permanent arrangements have been made and agreement reached with the workers so that strikes and lock-outs are not resorted to again and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) The total loss of production suffered by Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore Units I and II, Bangalore due to lock outs in 1972 is Rs. 140 lakhs approximately.

(b) No, Sir.

Application for manufacture of Cars and Scooters

431 SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications were made for licences for the manufacture of cars and scooters,

(b) the name and addresses of the applicants

(c) to how many persons the Licences or Letters of intent have been granted upto the end of December, 1972, and

(d) the names of persons in respect of these two items whose lapsed Letters of Intent have been extended?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) 17 applications for grant of industrial licences or registration certificates for the manufacture of cars have been received since June 1966. 45 applications for grant of industrial licences or registration certificates for the manufacture of scooters have been received since October, 1964.

(b) The requisite information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LI-4223/73].

(c) No industrial licence for manufacture of cars has been granted so far. Two parties have been granted industrial licences for the manufacture of scooters. Letters of intent have been granted to eleven parties for the manufacture of cars and to 26 parties for the manufacture of scooters.

(d) The names of the parties whose letters of intent for industrial licences have been extended at one time or the other are indicated below —

(1) Passenger Cars.

1. M/s. Maruti Limited, Palam Gurgaon Road, Gurgaon.

2. Shri M. Madan Mohan Rao,
M/s. The Mohan Motor Co.,
15, Ritchie Street, Mount
Road, Madras-2.

3. M/s. Allied Engineering Corpo-
ration, Cherry Road, Salem-7

4. M/s. Speedcrafts Pvt. Ltd., P.O.
Sahayanagar, Patna.

5. M/s. Anandji Haridas and Co.,
Private Ltd., 165-A. P D mello
Road, Bombay.

(2) Scooters.

1. M/s. Janta Sahkari Samiti, B-5-6,
Industrial Estate, Jodhpur

2. M/s Rajasthan State Industrial
and Mineral Development
Corporation, 100, Jawaharlal
Nehru Marg, Jaipur.

3. M/s Andhra Pradesh Indus-
trial Development Corporation
Limited, B-1-174, Fetele Ma dan
Road, Hyderabad

4. Shri N. Banerjee, Prop M/s.
Kanpur Construction Co.,
15/92, Civil Lines Kanpur.

5. M/s. Jagdish Prasad, Tej Bha-
dur Sapru Marg, Lucknow.

6. M/s Indo Afrique Auto Indus-
tries. 4, Merra Baugh, Santa
Cruz West, Bombay-54

7. M/s. Swadeshi Mining and
Manufacturing Co. Ltd., 33,
Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

8. M/s. Gujarat Small Industries
Corporation Ltd, "Bhagwati
Chambers", Opp. Gujarat Vid-
yapith, Ashram Road, Ahme-
dabad-13.

9. M/s U. P. State Industrial Cor-
poration Ltd., Aircreraaka of
Industries Bldgs, 117/420,
G. T. Road, P. B. No. 412.
Kanpur.

10. M/s. Punjab State Industrial
Development Corporation Ltd.,

United Commercial Buildings,
(33rd Floor), Sector 17, Chan-
digarh.

11. M/s. Sen and Pandit Pvt., Ltd.,
1. Middleton Street, Calcutta-
16.

12. M/s. U. P. Scooters Ltd., 79/10,
Letorich Road, Kanpur.

13. M/s. Kalyandas Kanhaiyalal,
(K. K. Organisation), 4. Kash-
mere Gate, Delhi-6.

14. Shri M C Lella, 115, Prabhat
Road, Poona-4.

15. Shri Laxman Swarup Aggarwal,
68/1, Najafgarh Road, New
Delhi-15.

16. Shri Babubhai Bhataibhai Shah,
4593/9 Imperial Building 3rd
Floor, Opp. Kapupur Police
Station, Reshief Road, Ah-
medabad.

17. M/s Hathwa Automobiles Ltd.,
Hathwa House, Patna.

18. M/s Mysore State Industrial
Investment and Development
Corporation Ltd, "Harinivas",
36, Cunningham Road, Banga-
lore-1B.

19. M/s Kerala State Engg Techni-
cians Industrial Co-operative
Limited, Trivandrum.

**Increase in prices of Ambassador and
Premier cars**

432 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MAN-
DAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY
INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have re-
cently allowed an increase in the
prices of Ambassador and Premier
cars; and

(b) if so, the basis for such abnor-
mal increase and for unchanged price -
structure of Standard Herald?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the judgement of the Supreme Court, the prices of the three makes of car manufactured in the country are to be reviewed every six months, taking into consideration the claims for increase submitted by the manufacturers. On examination of the claims submitted by the manufacturers, it was found that, while the cost of production of Ambassador and Premier cars had gone up, there had been no significant change in the cost of production of the Standard Herald car.

Production Schedule of Korba Aluminium Plant

433 **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Korba Aluminium Plant set up with the Hungarian collaboration is expected to go into production from March; and

(b) if so, the total annual production capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The Alumina Plant at Korba is expected to be commissioned by the end of March, 1973.

(b) The ultimate production capacity of the Plant would be 2,00,000 tonnes of Alumina per annum.

Small car manufactured by Maruti Ltd.

434. **SHRI R. P. ULGANAMBI:** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) when the small car manufacturers namely, the Maruti Ltd., are expected to put their car on sale to the public;

(b) whether any condition has been imposed, while giving them the licence to the effect that if the car was not produced and put on sale by a specific date, the Company would be liable for some penalty; and

(c) if so, the particulars of such condition?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) to (c). The Maruti Ltd., has not yet been given an industrial licence to enable them to start commercial production. The firm has been granted only a letter of intent for the manufacture of 50,000 passenger cars per annum. The letter of intent will be converted into an industrial licence for commercial production after the proto-type of the car has been tested and approved for road worthiness by the appropriate authority.

Composition of S.A.I.L.

435 **SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD SHRI S. A. MURUGAN-NTHAM:**

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited (S.A.I.L.) has been registered; and

(b) if so, the composition of its Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The present composition of the Board of Directors of the Steel Authority of India Limited is as under:

I Whole Time Directors:

- (1) Shri M. A. Wadud Khan, (Technical).
- (2) Shri A. C. Banerji, Director (Commercial).
- (3) Dr. N. C. B. Nath, Director (Commercial).

- (4) Shri M. P. Wadhawan, Director (Finance).

It will, however, not be in the public interest to disclose further details.

II. Part Time Directors:

- (5) Shri P. R. Ahuja, General, Manager, Bhilai Steel Plant.
- (6) Shri H. Bhaya, Chairman, Hindustan Steel Limited, Ranchi.
- (7) Shri R. P. Billimoria, Director, Personnel Hindustan Steel Limited, Ranchi.
- (8) Shri James Raj, Chairman, Unit Trust of India.
- (9) Shri Arbina Ray, Custodian, Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd., Calcutta.
- (10) Shri M. Sondhi, Chairman, Bokaro Steel Limited, Bokaro Steel City.
- (11) Shri M. R. Yardi, Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance.

Export of Sensitive Defence Material

438. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to export sensitive defence material like cables;

(b) if so, what is the rate and quantity of production; and

(c) whether the production is surplus to our need, and when the export will commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The production capacity of communication cables at the Ordnance Cable Factory, Chandigarh is currently in excess of the defence requirements. With a view to utilising this spare capacity, some export orders have been accepted on commercial basis.

भारतीय सेना द्वारा अधिभूत पाकिस्तानी क्षेत्र को खाली करने से पूर्व वहाँ कबित वहाँ इ. क बार में पाकिस्तान का प्रबाह

437. श्री जय बल्लभ झा आजाद :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या बिदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पाकिस्तान रेडियो के इस प्रचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारतीय सेना ने अपने अधिभूत पाकिस्तानी क्षेत्र को बरबाद किया है; और

(ख) इस झूठे प्रचार का खण्डन करने हेतु सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है।

बिदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) 5 जनवरी 1973 को सरकारी प्रवक्ता ने पाकिस्तान के झूठे प्रचार का स्पष्ट खण्डन किया था। इस मामले पर भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार के समक्ष अपनी चिन्ता भी व्यक्त कर दी है।

Proposed strike by Newspaper Employees All Over India

438 SHRI BHOY MODAK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the proposed one-day token strike of the newspaper employees all over India in February;

(b) if so, the reasons for the strike and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the actions taken by Government to settle their issues?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The intention seems to be focus attention on the demands of the newspapers employees regarding revision of pay scales and the present dearness allowance formula, as well as diffusion of newspaper ownership. Government have invited for discussion the representatives of the employees and employers in the newspaper industry on the 24th and 27th February, 1973.

Proposal for Expansion of TISCO

439 **SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:**
SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government plans to approve expansion of TISCO; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed expansion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Government have approved the preparation of a feasibility study by Nippon steel of Japan to determine how best to increase the capacity of the steel plant of Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., from its existing level of 2 million tonnes of ingots a year to 4 million tonnes or more and achieve this most economically and expeditiously.

Manufacture of TV sets in H.A.L. Factory at Koraput, Orissa

440. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether Government have taken any decision to manufacture Television sets in the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Factory, Koraput (Orissa)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): No, Sir

Ban on strike and lock-outs

441. **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN.**
SHRI R. N. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to ban strikes and lock-outs;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether State Governments have been advised in this behalf, if so the nature thereof and State Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a). There is no such proposal at present.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Proposed International Conference on Vietnam

442. **SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:**
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed International Conference on Vietnam consisted exclusively of European countries?

(b) whether India or any other Asian country had been invited to the Conference;

(c) whether the text of the Agreement did not mention India as amongst the invitees; and

(d) the reaction of Government towards the composition of Conference to solve the Asian problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Apart from the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council the following Asian countries have been invited: Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the two parties in South Vietnam and Indonesia.

(c) Yes, Sir, India has not been invited to participate in the Conference

(d) The Conference is for discussing the question of Vietnam, and its composition is determined by the parties concerned to the conflict.

the last three years has been as under:—

KOLAR GOLD MINES

	Gold	Silver
	(At international Monetary Fund Rate).	(By product) (At Market Rate)
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
1969-70	167.25	0.43
1970-71	184.39	0.69
1971-72	190.53	0.81

HUTTI GOLD MINES

Minerals from Kolar and Raichur Mines

444. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the value of mineral products derived from Kolar and Raichur Mines in the State of Mysore during the last three years;

(b) the steps proposed to explore the mines intensively and more scientifically, and

(c) whether any assessment has been made of mineral potential of these Mines at present, and if so, findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The value of mineral products derived from Kolar Gold Mines and the Hutti Gold Mines in Raichur District during

	Gold	Silver
	(At official price fixed by Gold Control Administration)	(By product) (At Market Rate)
1970	266.00	0.51
1971	256.00	0.61
1972	277.00	0.53

(b) For development of Kolar Gold Mines, various schemes have been envisaged in the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plan Schemes for exploration of new ore and development underground. Further, it is also proposed to take up exploratory work outside Kolar Gold Fields.

The implementation of the recommendation of the Committee on Science and Technology in regard to change over from 25 Cycles into 50 Cycles, utilisation of compressors in each area of operation as against the Central Compressor System, the replacement by P.V.C. insulated aluminum cables in place of PILODWA Cables with Copper Conductors and Conver-

sion to electricity of air-driven equipment including Hoists and Pumps are steps taken in the direction to the improvement of operational efficiency and sustaining and, if possible, increasing production.

Regarding Hutti Gold Mines, major expansion scheme to increase production from 9 lakhs to 18 lakhs grammes per annum has been completed except for minor work. Future potentials of Hutti and surrounding area are considered high and preliminary investigation for further expansion is in progress.

The ore reserves of the Kolar Gold Mines as at the end of March, 1972 are of the order of 16.35 lakh tonnes of high grade of 13.67 grammes per tonne and 23.42 lakh tonnes of low grade of 6.36 grammes per tonne.

The ore reserves of the Hutti Gold Mines are 11.25 lakh tonnes of high grade of 11 grammes per tonne plus equal quantity of lower grade ore of 7 grammes per tonne.

Imposition of Man Power Ceiling in Air Force

445. SHRI M. GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to impose man power ceiling in the Air Force, and

(b) if so, the main features of the Plan and the benefits accruable from this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The Scheme is under finalisation.

Communication to President Bhutto regarding Simla Agreement

446. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently sent a communication to President Bhutto clarifying India's position on various matters arising out of the Simla Agreement; and

(b) the response of Pakistan in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have exchanged several communications with the Government of Pakistan on the implementation of the Simla Agreement. It would not be proper for Government to divulge the contents of these communications.

Visit by a Goodwill Mission from Peru

447. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a goodwill mission from Peru visited India during January 1973,

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held with the delegation; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Madame Consuelo Gonzales de Velasco, wife of the Peruvian President, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Maria Elena Velasco de Pantoja, and Mrs. Zoila de Jimenez de Lucio, wife of the Minister of Commerce and Industry visited India from 24th January, to 1st February, 1973, of the invitation of the Government of India.

(b) This was essentially a goodwill visit at which matters of mutual interest were also discussed.

(c) The visit further strengthened friendly relations already existing between the two countries.

Alleged objectionable Language used by President Bhutto against Indian Minister

448. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the alleged statement of President Bhutto appearing in "The Hindustan Times" dated the 20th January, 1973, in which he is stated to have used objectionable language against the Indian Foreign Minister; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government takes strong exception to the language used by President Bhutto against the Indian Minister of External Affairs. His words are highly objectionable and not at all worthy of a Head of State. Government feels that the best response to this undignified outburst is to ignore it.

Token Strike by Coal Mine Workers

449. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal mine workers went on a day's token strike on January, 15, 1973; and

(b) if so, their main demands and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) A large number of coal mine workers went on a day's token strike on 15th January, 1973.

(b) Information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-4224/73].

Report of Sriramamurthy Committee on Piece-Rate Schemes in Madras Port

450. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sriramamurthy Committee for reviewing the existing piece-rate schemes which are in operation at Madras Port has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report is being examined by Government.

P.O.Ws. escape from a camp of Uttar Pradesh

451. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Pakistani Prisoners of war escaped from a camp in Uttar Pradesh on the 11th January, 1973;

(b) whether any Court of Inquiry has been held in this regard; and

(c) if so, the result of the inquiry and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a). No, Sir. Only an attempt to escape was made which was foiled by the Camp Guards.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It was revealed that about 800 to 900 prisoners of war were involved in the attempt to effect mass escape from the camp by indulging in riotous conduct which was pre-planned. The guards had to use force in order to prevent the situation from deteriorating.

Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee

452. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:**
SHRI DINESH JOARDER:

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state

(a) whether there was a suggestion at the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee held in Delhi recently that the territorial water of each country should be extended to 200 miles so that the right to exclusive fishing is automatically protected within this extended area; and

(b) if so, the stand taken by Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). No suggestion was made at the session of the Asian African Legal Consultative Committee held in New Delhi in January, 1973 that the territorial waters of countries be extended to 200 miles. However, India proposed a set of draft Articles on fisheries for establishing an exclusive fishery zone outside the territorial waters of a coastal State. Under this proposal a coastal State shall exercise exclusive fishery jurisdiction and control in that zone. The outer limits of the exclusive fishery zone have been left open for negotiation.

Plan to Manufacture Warships for Indian Navy

453 **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**

SHRI M KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of **DEFENCE** be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are planning to build more warships for its Navy; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a). Yes, Sir

(b) Presently, the Mazagon Dock Ltd, is building the Leander Frigates and will shortly be undertaking the Patrol Craft construction project. The Garden Reach Workshop will undertake the construction of most of the other types of vessels for the Navy, such as Seaward Defence Boats etc

National Labour Institute

454 **SHRI K LAKKAPPA:**

DR RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is considering to set up a new National Labour Institute in Poona;

(b) if so, when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken and the main features of this Institute; and

(c) the extent to which this Institute will be helpful to the welfare of labourers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). The National Labour Institute has already been registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1960. It has been decided to locate the Institute at Poona. The Institute will provide for education, training, study

Contribution of Bokaro Steel for economic Development

458. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bokaro will make a decisive contribution to the economic development of the country;

(b) whether the anticipated gap of 2.54 million tonnes in 1980 will again be met by Bokaro on completion of its expansion programme; and

(c) if so, whether the Durgapur Steel Plant also cannot be arranged to come to the mark?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and

(b) Yes, Sir. Bokaro will make a major contribution in meeting the demand for flat products on completion of its expansion programme.

(c) Every effort is already being made to improve the utilisation of capacity of Durgapur Steel Plant.

Omission of India's Northern Borders in Great Soviet Encyclopaedia

460. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
DR. LAXMINARAIN PAN-
DEYA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tenth Volume of the latest issue of the Great Soviet Encyclopaedia now available has avoided depicting India's northern borders; and

(b) whether Government have sought any clarification for this omission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We are seeking clarification for this omission through our Embassy in Moscow.

दीवानी मुकदमों में डिक्री होने के परिणाम-
स्वरूप भुगतान की गई राशि।

461. श्री मूलबन्ध डाला : क्या
प्रति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1970-71 और 72 में प्रति विभाग को दीवानी मुकदमों में डिक्री होने पर कितनी-कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान करना पड़ा और क्या सरकार का विचार तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरों की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखने का है ;

(ख) क्या प्रत्येक मामले में ऐसा अधिकारियों की गलतियों अथवा लापरवाही के कारण हुआ ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रति मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क)
1970, 1971 और 1972 वर्षों के दौरान दीवानी मुकदमों में डिक्री होने पर निम्न-
लिखित धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया :—

वर्ष	भुगतान की गई धनराशि (रुपयों में)
1970	9,53,301.13
1971	12,30,795.41
1972	3,25,451.92

भुगतानों के बारे में सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दे दिए गए हैं। (अन्वय में रखा गया। रेजिस्टर संख्या LT—4225/73]

(ख) जी, नहीं

(ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

सेना द्वारा शांति के दौरान किया गया कार्य

462. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मडल :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में सेना को लड़ाई के अलावा किन-किन कार्यों पर कब-कब लगाया जाता है और किन आघातों पर लगाया जाता है, और

(ख) क्या शांति के समय सेना से देश के निर्माण कार्य कराना भी उचित नहीं है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) सेना को सामान्यतः जिस प्रकार के कार्यों पर लगाया जाता है वे हैं :—

(1) शांति के दौरान युद्ध के लिए प्रशिक्षण ताकि सेना किसी भी आपात काल में लगातार तत्परता की स्थिति में रहे ।

(2) हमारी सीमाओं पर नियुक्ति/सेना को जवाबी-विद्रोही संक्रियाओं के लिए भी नियुक्त किया जाता है ।

(3) (क) कानून और व्यवस्था रखने के लिए ।

(ख) अनिवार्य सेवाओं का अनुरक्षण करने के लिए ।

(ग) प्राकृतिक विपदाओं के परिणाम स्वरूप राहत पहुंचाने के लिए अर्तनिक प्राधिकारियों की सहायता करना ।

(4) यह निश्चित करने के लिए कि सभी उपकरणों मोटर गाड़ियों और हथियारों का ठीक प्रकार से रख-रखाव लिया जाता है और हर समय उन्हें सक्रिय-ओ के लिए ठीक रखा जाता है ।

विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

463. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में से कुछ दूतावासों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग होता है और यदि हाँ, तो कौन-कौन से दूतावासों में और किस-किस सीमा तक, और

(ख) क्या विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में हिन्दी के प्रचार और प्रसार का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हाँ, तो किस स्तर पर ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) (क) जी हाँ, विदेश स्थित हमारे सभी मिशनो में हिन्दी का प्रयोग न्यूनाधिक मात्रा में हो रहा है और हिन्दी के अधिकाधिक प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) विदेश स्थित हमारे सभी मिशनो में और कई देशों में हिन्दी के प्रचार एवं प्रसार की योजनाएँ हैं । विदेश स्थित भारतीय मिशनो के पुस्तकालयों को, विशेष-कर उन देशों में जहाँ भारत-मूल के लोगों की पर्याप्त आबादी है, पुस्तकें भेजी जा रही हैं । योजना को प्रभावी रूप से क्रियान्वित करने लिए पोर्ट लुई, सूबा और ट्रिनिडाड स्थित हमारे मिशनो में हिन्दी अधिकारी के पद बनाए गए हैं । विदेश स्थित अपने मिशनो को हम हिन्दी चलचित्र भेजने हैं ।

Contribution of Bokaro Steel for economic Development

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(a) whether Bokaro will make a decisive contribution to the economic development of the country;

(b) whether the anticipated gap of 2.54 million tonnes in 1980 will again be met by Bokaro on completion of its expansion programme, and

(c) if so, whether the Durgapur Steel Plant also cannot be arranged to come to the mark?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA). (a) and

(b) Yes, Sir Bokaro will make a major contribution in meeting the demand for flat products on completion of its expansion programme

(c) Every effort is already being made to improve the utilisation of capacity of Durgapur Steel Plant

Omission of India's Northern Borders in Great Soviet Encyclopaedia

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DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:

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(a) whether the Tenth Volume of the latest issue of the Great Soviet Encyclopaedia now available has avoided depicting India's northern borders, and

(b) whether Government have sought any clarification for this omission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We are seeking clarification for this omission through our Embassy in Moscow.

दीवानी मुकदमों में डिक्ली होने के परिणाम-
स्वरूप भुगतान की गई राशि।

461. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या
प्रति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1970-71 और 72 में प्रति विभाग को दीवानी मुकदमों में डिक्ली होने पर कितनी-कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान करना पड़ा और क्या सरकार का विचार तत्सम्बन्धी व्ययों की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखने का है ;

(ख) क्या प्रत्येक मामले में ऐसा अधिकारियों की गलतियों प्रथम लापरवाही के कारण हुआ ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रति मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क)
1970, 1971 और 1972 वर्षों के दौरान दीवानी मुकदमों में डिक्ली होने पर निम्न-लिखित धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया :—

वर्ष	भुगतान की गई धनराशि (रुपयों में)
1970	9,53,301.13
1971	12,30,795.41
1972	3,25,451.92

भुगतानों के बारे में सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दे दिए गए हैं। (प्रश्नान्वय में रखा गया। रेकॉर्ड संख्या L.T—4225/73]

(ख) जी, नहीं

(ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

सेना द्वारा शांति के दौरान किया गया कार्य

462. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मङ्गल :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में सेना को लड़ाई के अलावा किन-किन कार्यों पर कब-कब लगाया जाता है और किन आघातों पर लगाया जाता है और

(ख) क्या शांति के समय सेना सं देश के निर्माण कार्य करना भी उचित नहीं है और यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) सेना को सामान्यतः जिस प्रकार के कार्यों पर लगाया जाता है वे हैं —

(1) शांति के दौरान युद्ध के लिए प्रशिक्षण ताकि सेना किसी भी आपात काल में लगातार तत्परता की स्थिति में रहे ।

(2) हमारी सीमाओं पर नियुक्ति/सेना को जवाबी-विद्रोही सक्रियताओं के लिए भी नियुक्त किया जाता है ।

(3) (क) कानून और व्यवस्था रखने के लिए ।

(ख) अनिवार्य सेवाओं का अनुरक्षण करने के लिए ।

(ग) प्राकृतिक विपदाओं के परिणाम स्वरूप राहत पहुँचाने के लिए अर्त्तनिक प्राधिकारियों की सहायता करना ।

(4) यह निश्चित करने के लिए कि सभी उपकरणों मोटर गाड़ियों और हथियारों का ठीक प्रकार से रख-रखाव लिया जाता है और हर समय उन्हें सक्रियताओं के लिए ठीक रखा जाता है ।

विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

463. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में से कुछ दूतावासों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग होता है और यदि हा, तो कौन-कौन से दूतावासों में और किम-किस सीमा तक , और

(ख) क्या विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में हिन्दी के प्रचार और प्रसार का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हा, तो किस स्तर पर ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाव सिंह) (क) जी हा, विदेश स्थित हमारे सभी मिशनो में हिन्दी का प्रयोग न्यूनाधिक मात्रा में हो रहा है और हिन्दी के अधिकाधिक प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) विदेश स्थित हमारे सभी मिशनो में और कई देशों में हिन्दी के प्रचार एवं प्रसार की योजनाये है । विदेश स्थित भारतीय मिशनो के पुस्तकालयों को, विशेष-कर उन देशों में जहाँ भारत-भूल के लोगों की पर्याप्त आबादी है, पुस्तकें भेजी जा रही है । योजना को प्रभावी रूप से क्रियान्वित करने लिए पोर्ट लुई, सूबा और ट्रिनिडाड स्थित हमारे मिशनो में हिन्दी अधिकारी के पद बनाए गए हैं । विदेश स्थित अपने मिशनो को हम हिन्दी चलचित्र भेजने हे ।

इसी उद्देश्य से भारतीय सांस्कृतिक संबंध-परिषद् भी हिन्दी के साहित्यकों, विद्वानों एवं प्राध्यापकों को विदेश भेजती है।

**भूटान, सिक्किम, और नेपाल
को सहायता**

464. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत, भूटान, सिक्किम और नेपाल जैसे अपने पड़ोसी देशों को किस रूप में सहायता देता है तथा उसका आधार क्या है ; और

(ख) गत वर्ष इन देशों को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) (क) भूटान, सिक्किम और नेपाल को भारत जो सहायता देता है वह ज्यादातर वित्तीय तथा तकनीकी सहायता के रूप में होती है। यह सहायता उन्हें सद्भावना के रूप में दी जाती है और उसका उद्देश्य यह होता है कि उनकी अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास में उनके प्रयासों को बढ़ावा मिले। वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता के अलावा उनके कर्मचारियों को भारत में प्रशिक्षण और शिक्षा की सुविधायें भी दी जाती हैं।

(ख) 1971-72 के दौरान नेपाल, भूटान और सिक्किम को क्रमशः 9.12 करोड़ रुपए, 7.98 करोड़ रुपए और 3.54 करोड़ रुपए वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में दिए गए थे।

Man-days lost due to Accidents

465. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of man-days lost in Indian industry due to accidents in 1971-72;

(b) their number, Industry-wise and State-wise and the number of casualties and injured; and

(c) whether it is due to the lack of safety devices and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY) (a) to (c): The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Man-days lost due to Strikes, Closures and lock-outs in 1971-72

466. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL, SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the total number of man-days lost due to strikes, closures, and lock-out in Indian Industry during the year 1971-72.

(b) the industry-wise and State-wise number thereof, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGU-NATHA REDDY) (a) and (b). The attached statements (Statements I and II) summarise the available information about the number of man-days lost, state-wise (statement I) and industry-wise (statement II) due to strikes and lock-outs during 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4226/73.]

(c) The Industrial Relations Machinery continues to make efforts to

minimise work-stoppages through preliminary discussions, conciliation and adjudication or arbitration as necessary under the existing statutory machinery and voluntary arrangements; Government have also been holding discussions with the interests concerned to evolve agreed measures to secure improvements in the industrial relations system.

Repatriation of Civilians between India and Pakistan

467. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian civilians left behind in Pakistan and the number of civilians of Pakistan who are still in the Indian custody;

(b) whether the number of Pakistan civilians repatriated to Pakistan so far is more than those repatriated to India; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) An estimated 250 Indian civilians captured by Pakistan from areas occupied by them in the Western Sector during the 1971 Indo-Pak conflict remain unaccounted for. All Pakistani civilians of this category captured by India in the Western Sector during the 1971 Indo-Pak conflict have been repatriated to Pakistan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Repatriation has been on the basis of categories and not numbers.

Full Price of Properties left behind in Uganda by Indians

468. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Gov-

ernment propose to ask Ugandan Government to pay the full price of the properties of Indian citizens which they left in Uganda?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) Government have been pressing the Government of Uganda for an early and equitable compensation for the assets left behind by Indian citizens. I regret to say that inspite of several such representations, the Government of Uganda, apart from some general assurances against confiscation, have not yet enunciated their policy in this regard. Our efforts are continuing.

Non-Payment of Gratuity to Workers

469. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Birlas, Tatas, Sahu Jain and M/s Industrial Cables (India) Private Limited have failed to provide gratuity to their employees;

(b) whether Government are making any enquiry in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) No complaint has been received by the Central Government so far from the employees of the establishments mentioned regarding failure to disburse gratuity.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

External Publicity

470. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state-

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that our external publicity is not upto the mark; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to tone it up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). While the effort to improve India's publicity abroad is kept under continuous review in the last few years Government of India have had no reason to be dissatisfied with the performance of their External Publicity Division. Government have also noted that in the last few sessions our External Publicity has come in for favourable mention in the Parliament.

Malpractices in employing coal mines workers

471. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the coal mines many people were employed and they were not given any facilities of provident fund and other facilities that are normally admissible to them because they were employed under different names:

(b) whether persons who had never worked in the coal mines were employed on the recommendation of the unions because of their pull with the result that the number of workers is much more than actually required; and

(c) if so, what steps Government are taking to guard against such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Information regarding Indian prisoners of-war in Pakistan Custody

472. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether full information has been given by the Pakistan Government regarding the Indian Prisoners of War under their custody

(b) whether the number provided by Pakistan is much less than the information with the Government of India; and

(c) if so, what steps Government are taking to find out the actual position?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) to (c) Pakistan declared 639 Indian Military and Para-Military personnel held with them as Prisoners of War. Of them, 4 died in their custody and the remaining 635 have since been repatriated to India. Lists of 639 Indian Military and Para-Military personnel, whose names did not appear in the lists of Prisoners of War declared by Pakistan, were sent to the International Committee of Red Cross for verification with the Pakistani authorities. No information has so far been received from the International Committee of Red Cross regarding these personnel. The matter is still being pursued with them.

Stagnation in steel production

473. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether between 1970-71 and 1972-73 aggregate steel production has stagnated;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to break this stagnation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The

following data show production of steel
ingots by main steel plants since
1969-70:—

(In '000 tonnes)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 (April- Jan.)	1971-72 (April- Jan.)
Bhilai	1,859	1,940	1,953	1,712	1,587
Durgapur	812	634	700	578	566
Rourkela	1,104	1,038	823	958	632
H.S.L.	13,781	13,612	13,476	3,248	2,785
TISCO	1,708	1,715	1,708	1,399	1,414
IISCO	700	627	617	352	534
GRAND TOTAL	6,189	5,954	5,801	4,999	4,733

It will be seen from the above table that while the production in 1970-71 and 1971-72 was lower than that in 1969-70, there is a definite improvement in 1972-73 and it is expected that the total production during this year would exceed the production in 1969-70.

(b) The lower production during 1970-71 and 1971-72 from HSL Plants was due to a variety of reasons, the main factors being unsatisfactory working of coke oven batteries in general, collapse of the SMS roof in Rourkela Steel Plant in July, 1971, disturbed industrial relations, particularly at Durgapur and, in the first half of 1970-71, in Rourkela Steel Plant. The neglect of rehabilitation programme and unsatisfactory labour relations affected production at IISCO.

(c) In so far as the steel plants under Hindustan Steel Limited are concerned, the management of the Company are making all possible efforts, within the limitations imposed by the industrial relations situation, particularly at Durgapur Steel Plant, to step up the tempo of production further. These includes: specialised repairs of coke ovens, use of alternative fuels to supplement gas availability, oil

firing in certain furnaces, to augment fuel resources, improved maintenance aimed at better equipment availability, speeding up of capital programmes required to correct existing imbalances in production facilities and planned procurement of spares, refractories and other essential materials. Recently, a three-tier joint consultative machinery has been set up at Durgapur for speedy settlement of industrial disputes and grievances and to enlist the cooperation of the workers in maximising production. A new rewards scheme has been introduced in the Rourkela Steel Plant to provide an additional incentive for increasing production progressively.

Since the take over of the management of IISCO by Government on the 14th July, 1972, a number of steps have been taken to solve its immediate problems and increase production including the supply of coal-tar and coke, emergency repairs to coke ovens, procurement of material handling equipment and repairs and replacements of cranes and other equipment in the steel melting shop.

TISCO are implementing a replacement programme for the old coke ovens, which, on completion, should

ensure adequate coke supplies. Special efforts are being made to strengthen maintenance.

The setting up of the Steel Authority of India Limited should also help considerably in this direction through effective supervision and coordination, provision of specialised advisory services and vertical integration and coordination of the other sectors intimately connected with the steel industry in the role of major suppliers of inputs such as coking coal, iron ore and manganese.

Government also keep constant watch on the performance of the steel plants through periodical Task Force Meetings and Reviews and render all the assistance that is required

Help to states for rehabilitation of Sri Lanka repatriates

475. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether Union Government have assured the States of their help in regard to the settlement of Sri Lanka repatriates; and

(b) if so, in which States these repatriates are being settled.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh.

Reduction of staff in Indian Missions abroad

476. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state—

(a) the extent to which the staff in Indian Missions abroad has been decreased or increased recently in view of work there;

(b) whether the strength of staff is still more in certain Indian Missions abroad and if so, the measures proposed to reduce the same; and

(c) whether work in Indian Missions abroad justifies the present number of staff and the machinery through which justification for a particular number of staff there is ensured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) A statement giving increases and decreases in staff strength (under the control of Ministry of External Affairs) in the Indian Missions abroad, during the year 1972-73 is laid on the Table of the house [Placed in Library See No LT-4227/73]

(b) No, Sir. However, review of the working of our Missions abroad is being done on a continuing basis to see if any further economy in manpower resources is possible by reorganising the working patterns and streamlining the procedures.

(c) The existing staff sanctioned for our Missions and posts abroad is related to actual requirements and is considered to be justified. The Government are fully alive to the necessity of keeping the staff in the Indian Missions at levels consistent with the work-load and the demands of functional efficiency, with due regard to economy. The Foreign Service Inspectors, consisting of a Secretary/Additional Secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs and a senior officer of the Ministry of Finance, make periodical inspection of Indian Missions and make recommendations on the staffing pattern and economies to be effected after carrying out on-the-spot study. In addition, there is a further review when the continuance of posts is taken up for sanction by the Ministry at the

end of each financial year. The staff requirements are also gone into in detail at the time of scrutiny of budget estimates every year.

Progress on Salem Steel Plant

477. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in setting up the Salem Steel Plant;

(b) whether the work on the project is proceeding according to schedule; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) the progress made so far on the Salem Steel Project is indicated below:—

(i) **Land acquisition.**—After the plant area was demarcated, the Government of Tamilnadu were authorised to proceed with land acquisition. So far, about 559 hectares (1,397 acres) of land have been acquired.

(ii) **Site levelling.**—Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (a Government of India Undertaking) have commenced site preparation work. They have also opened a site office.

(iii) **Infrastructure facilities.**—The Railways have completed their survey for the exchange yard and sidings.

(iv) **Water and Power.**—Advance action is being taken for meeting the water and power requirements during the construction stage. Proposals for meeting the requirements of water and power during the operation and maintenance stage have been drawn up and these are under consideration.

(v) **Formation of Salem Steel Ltd.**—For the implementation of the project, a new company by the name of 'Salem Steel Ltd.' was incorporated on 25th October, 1972.

(vi) **Preliminary work.**—Construction of approach roads, drainage system, site office, godowns etc., will be taken up shortly.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Man-days lost due to strikes closures, Lock-outs and lay-offs in 1972-73

478. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:
SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of man-days lost due to strikes, closures, lock-outs and lay-offs in Indian Industry during the first half of the year 1972-73;

(b) the industry-wise and State-wise number thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The attached statement summarises the available provisional information about the number of mandays lost, state-wise, due to strikes and lock-outs during 1972. Industry-wise figures of mandays lost due to strikes and lock-outs, during 1972 are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when available.

(c) The Industrial Relations Machinery continues to make efforts to minimise work-stoppages through preliminary discussions, conciliation and adjudication or arbitration as neces-

sary under the existing statutory machinery and voluntary arrangements; Government have also been holding discussions with the interests concerned to evolve agreed measures to secure improvements in the industrial relations system.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of man-days lost due to strikes and lock outs
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	•	113,465
2. Assam	• •	27,411
3. Bihar	• • •	722,784
4. Gujarat	• • •	235,797
5. Haryana	• • •	74,351
6. Himachal Pradesh	• • •	103
7. Jammu & Kashmir	•	15,884
8. Kerala	• • •	2,096,165
9. Madhya Pradesh	•	506,407
10. Maharashtra	•	1,820,255
11. Manipur	•	..
12. Mysore	• • •	1,730,807
13. Orissa	• • •	69,168
14. Punjab	• • •	1,22,955
15. Rajasthan	• • •	202,344
16. Tamilnadu	• • •	3,764,296
17. Tripura	• • •	1,38,025
18. Uttar Pradesh	•	308,883
19. West Bengal	• • •	4,030,844
20. Andaman & Nicobar Islands		468

1	2	3
21. Chandigarh	•	..
22. Delhi	• • •	60,218
23. Goa, Daman & Diu	•	1,13,390
24. Pondicherry	•	327,957

Loss of E.P.F. to workers in Dhanbad Coking coal mines

479. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether three lakh coking coal-mine workers in Dhanbad are likely to lose about Rs. 5 crores on account of their Provident Fund contributions as previous mine-owners are unwilling to fulfil their obligations in this regard;

(b) whether in many cases the previous mine owners had misused the provident fund money; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to ensure payment of provident fund dues to workers by the previous mine owners?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Visit to Japan by Minister of External Affairs

480. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had recently visited Tokyo and held discussions with Japanese Foreign Minister and other Government leaders; and

(b) the topics discussed and the outcome thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):** (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) There was a general discussion on matters of common interest and economic cooperation between the two countries. These exchanges helped to strengthened the friendly relations and led to a better appreciation of each other's position and points of view.

**Setting up of a Joint Command for
Armed Forces**

481 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Joint Command for all the three Services in the Armed Forces and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

**Third wage board for working
journalists**

482 SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to appoint a Third Wage Board to go into the grievances of the journalists regarding their service conditions and emoluments etc.; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the time by which the Board will be set up?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-**

NATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). It is not proposed at present to set up a Wage Board. Government have however received representations on the subject from the organisations of working journalists. The representatives of employees and employers in the newspaper industry have therefore been invited for discussions on the 24th and 27th February, 1973, respectively.

**Registration of trade unions in west
Bengal.**

484 SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in violation of the Sections 7 8 9 and 10 of the Indian Trade Union Act, Registrar of Trade Unions in West Bengal has refused registration of many Unions in West Bengal and also cancelled registration of many Unions; and

(b) if so, the steps Governments propose to protect the rights of workers to organise under Unions of their choice?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-**
NATHA REDDY): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Exploitation of I.C.R.C. by Pakistan
Propaganda Machinery**

485. SHRI DHARAMRAO
AFZALPURKAR:

SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Committee of Red Cross has been exploited by the Pakistan propaganda machinery,

(b) whether certain material pertaining to Pakistani prisoners-of-war was sent to the Pakistan Government by the Committee without verification from the Indian authorities; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Indian Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Pakistan had used some unverified allegations contained in ICRC visit reports to POW Camps to make propaganda against India. Government had taken up this matter strongly with ICRC through a formal note. ICRC in their reply have conceded that Pakistan had misused ICRC reports for propaganda purposes by quoting extracts out of context so that in some cases the general meaning was altered. ICRC have also made strong representations to Pakistan Government against the latter's misuse of ICRC reports.

Rehabilitation of people migrated to India during Indo-Pak War

486. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR:

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA.

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families who had migrated to India during 1971 Indo-Pak war; and

(b) the arrangements made by Government for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) According to the information received from the State Governments, 1107 families had migrated to Gujarat and 1232 such families to Rajasthan, during the 1971 hostilities.

(b) The Governments of Rajasthan and Gujarat have been authorised to incur expenditure for giving relief in camps to the needy refugees. The question of their rehabilitation does not arise, as these persons are foreign nationals and are expected to return to their homes in Pakistan in due course.

Industrial relations

487. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the National Labour Commission Report, the state of Industrial Relations has not shown any appreciable improvement,

(b) whether the increase in the minimum amount of bonus has not produced contentment and Government as an employer have experienced as much difficulty as the private firms which have found their profits reduced by strikes as also power cuts; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). According to available information, the number of industrial disputes, number of workers involved and number of man-days lost during 1969 to 1972 were as follows:

Year	No. of industrial disputes	No. of workers involved (in million)	No. of mandays lost (in million)
1969	2627	1.83	19.05
1970	2889	1.83	20.56
1971	2752	1.62	16.55
1972 (Provisional)	2614	1.35	15.18

By and large the reaction of the working class to the recent legislation providing for a higher rate of minimum bonus has generally been one of satisfaction, though a section of the workers not covered by this legislation have been agitating for its extension to them

(c) The Industrial Relations Machinery continues to make efforts to minimise workstoppages through preliminary discussions conciliation and adjudication or arbitration as necessary under the existing statutory machinery and voluntary arrangements. Government have also been holding discussions with the interests concerned to evolve agreed measures to secure improvement in the industrial relations system

New house for Deputy High Commissioner of India in London

488 SHRI SURENDRA NARAYAN SINHA

SHRI S A MURUGA-NANTHAM

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Deputy High Commissioner of India London decided to give up his existing official residence and rent an expensive house costing £100/- per month,

(b) the considerations that prevailed with Government in sanctioning this transaction and

(c) the main points of Government policy with regard to residential accommodation for senior diplomats abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) Till recently the Deputy High Commissioner lived in a house owned by the Government of India. Recently Government rented an accommodation for him at a monthly rent of £466/-. The house owned by the Government is now occupied by the Minister (Education)

(b) The house which was previously occupied by the Deputy High Commissioner is situated at a distance from Central London. Due to deteriorating traffic conditions it was found that more and more time was being taken up on the road which adversely affected the Deputy High Commissioner's official and representational duties. Government decided to rent accommodation in a more central area which saves the Deputy High Commissioner's considerable time in travelling to the High Commission etc.

(c) Government always tries to buy or rent residential accommodation for its senior diplomats abroad which will enable them to live in reasonable comfort and perform their duties with maximum efficiency and effectiveness.

युद्ध बन्दियों पर व्यय

489 श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री हरी सिंह :

रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत-पाक युद्ध में पकड़े गए बन्दियों पर कुन विभिन्न तरीके के अन्नगन्त अन्न-अन्न अन्न तक कितना व्यय किया जा चुका है ?

॥ रक्षामंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : सकलित किए गए वास्तविक आंकड़ों के अनुसार 31.12.1972 तक पाकिस्तानी युद्ध बन्दियों पर जिनमें बड़े अर्सनिक भी शामिल हैं जो सुरक्षात्मक हिरासत में हैं, विभिन्न पदों पर निम्नलिखित कुल व्यय हुआ —

पद	व्यय रुपये में
बेतन की पेशगी	1,74,40,
युद्ध बन्दियों को लाना ले जाना	19,51,000
वस्त्र	17,41,000

आर्डनेन्स स्टोर्स जैसे (1) तम्बू (2) खाना बनाने के बर्तन, (3) प्लेट, मग, चम्मच और काटे

(4) हजाम के प्रोजेक्ट और (5) घोड़ी के प्रोजेक्ट	
प्रोजेक्ट	39,87,000
राशन	4 87,99,000
चिकित्सा स्टोर्स एंव उपकरण	24,40,000
सुविधाएं	39 000
युद्ध बन्दी शिविरो मे एम ई एस द्वारा किए गए निर्माण	2 27 10 000
किराया तथा अन्य खर्च	29,20,000
फोटोग्राफ्स	1 64 000
निजी पत्र	5 66 000
स्टाफ को वेतन एवं भत्ते तथा अन्य व्यय	1 85 08 000
अन्य मदें	37 71 000
कुल योग	12 50 36 000

Arrears of E P F

490 SHRI DASARATHA DEB
SHRI BHOLA MANJHI

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been an increase in the arrears of Provident Fund payments in 1972 over 1971,

(b) if so, the amount of the increase and the outstanding amount now, and

(c) the steps, Government propose to take to realise the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) and (b) The arrears of provident fund contributions in respect of

the un-exempted establishments stood at about Rs 1860 87 lakhs and Rs. 2156 19 lakhs, as at the end of December, 1971 and September, 1972 respectively

(c) The following steps are generally taken against the unexempted establishments which default in the payment of provident fund dues —

(i) Prosecution is launched under section 14 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952

(ii) Revenue recovery proceedings are initiated under Section 8 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act 1952

(iii) In suitable cases, complaints are filed with the Police/Courts under Section 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code

(iv) The default is brought to the notice of the Employers and Workers Organisations including the Trade Unions

(v) Penal damages are levied under Section 14-B of the Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952

(vi) In some cases, the establishments are afforded a chance to pay the dues in suitable instalments subject to production of adequate guarantee, surety etc

(vii) In the case of Textile Mills, which have gone into liquidation reconstruction schemes are examined on merits

Retrenchment of Tea Garden Labourers in Tripura

491 SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of tea garden labourers have been retrenched in all the tea gardens of Tripura without giving any reasons; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to safeguard the interests of the tea workers of Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere.

Iron Ore Board

492. **SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:**
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Iron Ore Board has since been set up; and

(b) if so, its composition and functions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

The Iron Ore Board shall consist of a Chairman, and such members not exceeding fifteen, as may be nominated by the Government of India from time to time. However, for the present, the following will be the members of the Board:—

- (i) Shri R. C. Dutt, Chairman.
- (ii) Shri M. A. Wadud Khan, Secretary, Department of Steel.
- (iii) Shri B. B. Lal, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Trade.
- (iv) Shri M. G. Pimputkar, Secretary, Ministry of Shipping and Transport.
- (v) Shri G. Ramanathan, Chairman-cum-Managing Director, National Mineral Development Corporation, Hyderabad.

(vi) Shri S. Ramachandran, Chairman, Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi.

(vii) Shri S. K. Guha, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Steel and Mines.

(viii) Shri M. R. Yardi, Finance Secretary, New Delhi.

The functions of the Board will be:

- (a) to act as an advisory body in respect of Planning and Developing on all aspects of development of iron ore deposits in the country;
- (b) to prepare perspective plans for the development and conservation of iron ore resources;
- (c) to promote economic utilisation of the iron ore resources of the country, inclusive of pelletisation of fines, blue dust and of lower grades of iron ore;
- (d) to plan for adequate supply of best quality of iron ore for the Indian Steel industry;
- (e) to advise on such steps as may be necessary to promote export of iron ore consistent with resources of internal needs;
- (f) to study balanced development of the iron ore deposits in the country with particular regard to the location of reserves, export requirements, the needs of the Indian Steel Industry, railway facilities, port facilities and scientific conservation;
- (g) to ensure the coordination of infra-structure facilities for iron ore production and for this purpose to hold consultation with agencies like railways, ports, State Government, export organisations and financing institutions;

- (h) to study the requirements of Research and Development for the iron ore sector as a whole;
- (i) to purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire any land or building wherever situate which may be necessary for the purposes of the Society;
- (j) to sell, lease, exchange and otherwise transfer all or any properties of the Society;
- (k) to invest the funds of or moneys entrusted to the Society in such securities and in such manner as may from time to time be determined by the Society;
- (l) for the purpose of the Society to draw, accept make endorse, discount and deposit, Government of India and other promissory notes, bills of exchange, cheques or other negotiable instruments;
- (m) to promote equitable distribution of iron ore cargo for shipment from different ports in the interest of port economy and of employment;
- (n) to incur all lawful expenses as may be necessary from time to time for the employment of the staff required to discharge the duties incidental and conducive to the attainment of the aforesaid objectives;
- (o) to do all such other lawful things, including borrowing to meet temporary operating expenses as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objectives;
- (p) to employ or obtain services of experts or any other persons; and
- (q) to discharge such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Central Government.

Strike in Triveni Structural Limited

493. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a strike in the Triveni Structural Ltd., at Naini near Allahabad;

(b) the period for which the strike continued and the loss Government had to suffer due to the strike; and

(c) whether Government have received reports of intimidation of loyal workers, threat of assaults and interference with movement of goods in and out of the factory if so, the action taken by Government in this regard to end the strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The strike continued for a period of 40 days with effect from 16th December, 1972. The loss in production suffered by the company on account of the strike was Rs. 20 lakhs approximately.

(c) The management received some reports of intimidation and threat of assault to loyal workers and interference in the movement of goods in and out of the factory. Requisite security measures were taken by the Management with the help of the District authorities for protecting the plant and the loyal workers.

Future of International Commission for supervision and control set up under Geneva Agreement

495. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vietnam peace agreement signed recently at Paris has left the future of the International

Commission for Supervision and Control for Laos in uncertainty;

(b) whether Dr. Kissinger, President Nixon's Special Adviser, has stated that the International Control Commission for Laos will be shortly reinstituted; and

(c) if so, whether Government have sought any clarification from the concerned parties in regard to the future of the Control Commission for Laos?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH).

(a) The Vietnam peace agreement has nothing to do with the ICSC in Laos which continues to exist and function as before

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Both sides (RLG and NLHS) have expressed their support to the ICSC in its present form

UN Secretary General's Offer for Restoring Normalcy in Indian sub-continent

496. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UN Secretary General, Mr. Kurt Waldheim, has offered his good offices or made any suggestion in restoring normalcy in the Indian sub-continent

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) The U.N. Secretary-General discussed the situation in the Indian sub-continent with us during his visit to New Delhi in February, 1973. Government's thinking in this regard was conveyed to him. India's determination to seek a settlement of all differences through direct talks among the parties on the basis of sovereign equality without outside interference was

reiterated. The Secretary-General appreciated the progress made so far in the implementation of the Simla Agreement. He also took note of our view that further progress would be facilitated by early recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan.

(b) It would not be in the public interest to give details of the discussions and it is not customary to divulge the contents of confidential talks.

Mini Steel Plant in Gujarat

497 SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a mini steel plant in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the name of the place?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH KANSDA): (a) and (b) The Gujarat State Industrial Investment Corporation have submitted a proposal to set up a scrap-based electric furnace unit in Bhavnagar for manufacture of steel billets. The proposal has been approved in principle, and is being recommended for grant of a letter of intent.

U.N. Economic Sanctions Imposed on Rhodesia

498 SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.N. Economic sanctions against the white minority regime in Rhodesia have failed; and

(b) whether India would take any initiative in persuading the United Nations to take more effective steps to enforce sanctions against Rhodesia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) The sanctions imposed against Southern Rhodesia since 1965 have thus far not resulted in bringing down the white minority regime there.

(b) The policy of the Government of India in regard to this question has been to work in close concert with the African countries at the United Nations. India has supported, and in many cases cosponsored, resolutions to enforce sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. India will continue to explore all possible ways in cooperation with the African countries at the UN, towards more effective steps to enforce sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant

500 SHRI ROBIN SEN:

SHRI RAMSEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have in principle accepted a proposal for the expansion of the Bhilai Steel Plant to more capacity and if so, the main features thereof;

(b) the present capacity; and

(c) whether the capacity is being fully utilised at present and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir. The detailed Project Report for the expansion of the plant to 4 million tonnes steel ingots capacity is under preparation. The feasibility of further expansion of the plant to 7 million tonnes capacity is also being examined.

(b) and (c). As against the existing capacity of 2.5 million tonne steel ingots, production during 1972-73 is expected to be around 2.10 million

tonnes. The major constraints affecting production are high absenteeism during summer months, poor furnace availability owing to poor quality of refractory bricks, non-availability of good quality stopper sleeves, etc.

Sick and closed Collieries

501 SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of collieries have become sick and good number are already closed;

(b) if so, the names of collieries State-wise;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the mismanagement is the main reasons for this; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to re-open the closed collieries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b) Information regarding the sick and closed collieries is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The Government have taken over the management of non-coking coal mines under the Coal Mines (Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1973 (No. 1 of 1973), pending nationalisation of such mines with the objective of ensuring rational and coordinated development of coal production and promoting optimum utilisation of the coal resources consistent with the growing requirements of the economy.

Implementation of Recommendations of Coal Wage Board

502. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the employers of the coalmines

have not implemented the recommendations of the Coal Wage Board;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against the employers; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) The recommendations have been implemented fully in respect of approximately 69 per cent of workers and partially in respect of 28 per cent workers. These have not been implemented at all in respect of 3 per cent workers

(b) and (c). It is expected that with the recent take over of mines the process of implementation would be completed soon

Cost of Production of Steel

503. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the average cost of production of steel in our country;

(b) whether average cost of production of steel in Japan is less than of ours;

(c) if so, the specific reasons for the difference; and

(d) the remedial measures being taken by the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The average cost of production of steel Ingots in 1971-72, excluding Depreciation and Interest, is around Rs. 456 per tonne.

(b) and (c). Data regarding cost of production in Japan are not available.

(d) Several steps are under way including efforts at improving industrial relations and better schedules of maintenance. Steel plant production has been also adversely affected by power shortage.

Replenishing of Losses of Indian Arms and equipment during last Indo-Pak war

505. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the losses in arms equipment, and various other kinds of losses caused during the last Indo-Pakistan struggle have been replenished;

(b) how long it will take to bring the readiness of the Armed Forces at pre-struggle stage, and modernise them upto-date with developments in defence research and resourcefulness; and

(c) to what extent we are still dependent upon foreign supplies?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The losses are being replenished by indigenous production and by procurement from abroad in essential cases.

(b) The Armed Forces are kept in a state of readiness. It will be appreciated that modernisation, is a continuous process.

(c) Our dependence on foreign supplies for defence purposes is limited.

Increase in the Expenditure of Republic Day Parade

506. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the Expenditure of the Republic Day Parade and the rehearsals preceding it has increased during the last three years; and

(b) whether there is any proposal or plan to broad-base the spectacular arrangements with a view to enable larger number of people to witness the parade in future with better facilities?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The

expenditure incurred by the Central Government (except the Fly-past) on the Republic Day celebrations in Delhi from 1970, 1971 and 1972 was approximately Rs 17,12,000/-, Rs 20,17,000/- and Rs. 23,38,000/- respectively.

(b) Arrangements made for the Republic Day Celebrations are reviewed every year and improvements made to the extent possible, *inter alia* to provide better facilities to a large number of people to witness the Parade.

शिक्षित बेरोजगारी

507. श्री ईश्वर रेड्डी :

श्री आर० के० सिन्हा :

क्या श्रीम. और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले कुछ वर्षों में शिक्षित बेरोजगारी की संख्या में बहुत वृद्धि हुई है,

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में शिक्षित बेरोजगारी की संख्या राज्यवार, कितनी है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रीम. और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख), शिक्षित बेरोजगारी की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में यथार्थ जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में जो जानकारी उपलब्ध है वह देश के रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत नौकरी चाहने वाले शिक्षित (मैट्रिक और उससे अधिक शिक्षा प्राप्त) उम्मीदवारों के

सम्बन्ध में है। यह जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) सरकार विभिन्न विकास परियोजनाओं द्वारा शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को खपाने हेतु अधिकाधिक रोजगार अवसरों के सृजन के लिए सभी सम्भव कार्यवाही करती आ रही है। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमों की कार्यान्विति के पल्लवरूप अधिक संख्या में सृजित रोजगार अवसरों के अतिरिक्त 1971-72 वर्ष के दौरान शिक्षित व्यक्तियों के लाभ के लिए आरम्भ किए गए कार्यक्रमों सहित वर्ष 1970-71 से चलाई गई विशेष रोजगारोन्मुख परियोजनाओं एवं कार्यक्रमों से अधिकाधिक संख्या में रोजगार अवसरों के सृजन होने की आशा है।

1972-73 के केन्द्रीय बजट में प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा गरीब वर्गों के मुद्धार, देहाती आवास-मन्थल, ग्राम जल पूर्ति आदि जैसी विशिष्ट कल्याण परियोजनाओं के लिए कुल मिला कर 125 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस राशि में विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रमों के लिए 60 करोड़ रुपये सम्मिलित हैं, जो 1971-72 में आरम्भ किए गए विभिन्न रोजगार कार्यक्रमों को जारी रखने तथा देहाती एवं शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में नए कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन करने के लिए होंगे।

इनके अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित परियोजनाएं भी, जिन से शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को बड़ी संख्या में रोजगार अवसर उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है योजना आयोग द्वारा हाल ही में स्वीकार की जा चुकी हैं: —

(1) प्राकृतिक साधन सर्वेक्षण (भूमि एवं मिट्टी सर्वेक्षण, वन सर्वेक्षण, भूमिगत जल

सर्वेक्षण और औद्योगिक खनिज सर्वेक्षण);

(ii) सिचाई एवं विद्युत् प्रायोजनाओं का अन्वेषण; और

(iii) भारतीय सर्वेक्षण कार्यक्रम।

इनके अतिरिक्त, 1973-74 के दौरान 5 लाख शिक्षित व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए कार्यक्रम तैयार करने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

विवरण

(क) रोजगार. कार्यालयों ने चालू रजिस्टर पर दर्ज* नौकरी चाहने वाले शिक्षित (मैट्रिक और उससे अधिक शिक्षा प्राप्त) उम्मीदवारों की संख्या।

वर्ष	वर्ष/अवधि के अन्त में संख्या
1969	15,26,250
1970	18,21,616
1971	22,95,564
1972 (जून)	26,11,827

(ख) 30 जून, 1972 को रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्ट्रों पर दर्ज* नौकरी चाहने वाले शिक्षित (मैट्रिक और उससे अधिक शिक्षा प्राप्त) उम्मीदवारों की संख्या —

राज्य/संघीय क्षेत्र	संख्या
1 आंध्र प्रदेश	1,68,633
2 असम	28,214
3 बिहार	2,48,629
4 गुजरात	97,066
5 हरियाणा	54,526
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश	15,295
7 जम्मू व कश्मीर	11,031
8 केरल	2,27,883
9 मध्य प्रदेश	1,38,111
10 महाराष्ट्र	2, 17,957
11 मणिपुर	17,916
12 मेघालय	2,734
13 मेगूर	1,54,655
14 नागालैण्ड**	—
15 उड़ीसा	59,356
16 पंजाब	64,059
17 राजस्थान	83,090
18 तमिलनाडु	2,10,045
19 त्रिपुरा	15,065
20 उत्तर प्रदेश	2,57,507
21 पश्चिम बंगाल	4,48,329
ख—संघशासित क्षेत्र	
**22. अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप	—
**23. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	—
24 चण्डीगढ़	9,414

*यह जरूरी नहीं है कि चालू रजिस्टर पर दर्ज नौकरी चाहने वाले सभी व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हैं।

**इस राज्य/संघीय क्षेत्र में कोई रोजगार कार्यालय नहीं है।

25 दिल्ली	81,162
26 गोवा, दमन और दीऊ	6,053
27 लक्कादीप, मिनीकोय और अमीनदिवी द्वीप	366
28 मिजोराम	385
29 पांडिचेरी	4,346

योग : 26,11,827

Russian Scholars' Support to India on Sino-Indian Border Disputes

508. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Russian Scholars have supported India's border claims which are being disputed by Government of China; and

(b) whether Soviet Union subscribes to the views of the Soviet scholars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
(a) Some articles have been published recently in the Soviet press which are critical of the Chinese Government's attitudes and actions towards countries bordering China, including India. These articles have accused the Chinese Government of acting in bad faith in regard to the India-China boundary.

(b) There have been no public official Soviet comments on these articles.

Restoration of Communications, Trade and Travel Facilities with Pakistan

509. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether following the delineation and withdrawal of troops by India and Pakistan in pursuance of the Simla Agreement, any further steps have been taken by either side to restore communications, trade and travel facilities between the two countries,

(b) whether Government propose to take necessary initiative to sort out the problems; and

(c) if any initiative has already been taken by either side, the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
(a) to (c). There have been some exchanges between the Governments of India and Pakistan on this subject. However, no concrete proposals to exchange delegations for discussion of items mentioned under para 3 of the Simla Agreement have materialised so far.

Sino-Indian Relations

510. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government expect to have improved relations with China in the near future;

(b) whether during the Foreign Minister's visit to Japan recently, Japan had evinced keen interest in cordial friendly relations between China and other countries of Asia;

(c) whether Government propose to utilise the good offices of Japan to improve Sino-Indian relations and the response of the Japanese Government in this matter; and

(d) whether Government have initiated any further steps in this direction and, if so, the reaction of Chinese Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH)

(a) The Government is always hopeful that relations with China would improve.

(b) Foreign Minister mainly discussed bilateral relations with Japan.

(c) The policy of the Government of India is that bilateralism is the best way for normalisation or improvement of relations.

(d) The Government has continued to show its sincerity in normalising relations with China and the Government hopes that the Chinese would respond to it.

Recommendations of Administrative Reforms Commission regarding E.P.F. Organisation

511. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations in brief of the Administrative Reforms Commission in regard to the Employees Provident Fund Organisation;

(b) the recommendations that have been implemented; and

(c) the recommendations proposed to be implemented and the time by which they are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) The Administrative Reforms Commission have

not made any recommendation in regard to the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Percentage of S.C. and S.T. in Defence Establishments

512. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether percentage fixed for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been properly maintained in all Defence establishments,

(b) whether it is being done in the case of civilian employees in the Defence belonging to Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Discontentment among Defence Employees due to non-submission of Pay Commission Report

513. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a serious discontent among the Defence employees because of the non-submission of the Pay Commission Report; and

(b) if so, what steps have been or are being taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) A large number of representations have been received from Trade Unions of Defence civilian employees, urging

that the report of the Pay Commission be submitted early.

(b) Government are in touch with the Pay Commission and it is hoped that the Commission would be able to submit their report as soon as practicable.

Bonus to Central Government Employees

514. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken regarding the payment of Bonus to all the Central Government employees including those working in the Defence Railways and Post and Telegraphs Department; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not taking a final decision?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). Such employees stand excluded from the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and it has been decided that the existing position should, for the present, be maintained.

Recognition of P.R.G. of South Vietnam

515. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:**
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government now propose to reconsider the question of recognition of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam in the context of changed political situation in Indo-China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

As stated in the House on previous occasions, Government of India continues to maintain contacts with the P.R.G. of South Vietnam, and feels that no immediate changes are necessary in the present representational pattern in view of the fluid situation obtaining in South Vietnam.

Appointment of M/s. Nippon Steel of Japan as Consultants for TISCO

516. **SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved of the appointment of M/s. Nippon Steel of Japan as Consultants for the preparation of project report for the expansion of TISCO Ltd,

(b) the other expansion schemes sanctioned for other steel concerns in the country and the names of the consultants for preparing their expansion project reports; and

(c) the fees that have to be paid by TISCO to Nippon Steel and the consultants for preparing their expert?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Government have approved the preparation of a feasibility study by Nippon Steel of Japan for the expansion of the Steel Plant of TISCO.

(b) A detailed project report for expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant to 4 million tonnes of steel ingots is being prepared by the Central Engineering and Design Bureau. In the case of Bokaro Steel Plant, the detailed project report for setting up the plant of capacity of 4 million tonnes steel ingots was prepared by the USSR Authorities. Initially only the first stage of capacity of 1.7 million tonnes was approved. For the second stage of expansion upto 4 million

tonnes, the Detailed Project Report already prepared, is being up-dated by the Central Engineering and Designs Bureau, who are the Principal Consultants. Messers. Dastur and Co., are also acting as consultants and they have been allotted the same work which they were allotted for the first stage. The Central Engineering and Designs Bureau have also been commissioned to prepare the Detailed Project Report for expansion of the Bokaro Steel Plant upto 4.75 million tonnes.

(c) The fee payable for the feasibility study, all in foreign exchange, is Rs. 35 lakhs. In addition, TISCO have been allowed to combine the feasibility study with a study of the modernisation of the plant at a foreign exchange post of Rs. 15 lakhs.

Proposal to Recognise Cambodian Regime Headed by Prince Sihanouk

517. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to recognise the Cambodian Regime headed by Prince Sihanouk; and

(b) whether Government are keeping any contact or relation with that Government in any manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Visit by Foreign Diplomats Stationed in Pakistan to Areas Vacated by Indian Troops

518. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: SHRI H. M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan had sent foreign diplomatic representatives stationed in Pakistan including the representatives of the U.N.D.P. to some areas vacated by the Indian troops;

(b) whether the statements reported to have been made by some of them have been brought to the notice of Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to the statement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) On enquiry, Government have been informed that some diplomatic and UNDP representatives were incorrectly quoted by Pakistan's publicity media. Government have also rejected as false Pakistani allegations of deliberate destruction of property in areas vacated by Indian troops.

Probe into Faulty Calculation of Consumer Price Index

519. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted the demand made by the major Trade Unions in West Bengal, the setting up of a non-official Expert Committee to probe into the faulty basis of calculation of the consumer price index; and

(b) if so, the decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal propose to set up an independent expert Committee to examine the consumer price index number for the Calcutta Industrial area.

Repatriation of Bengalis in Pakistan to Bangladesh

520. DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether half-a-million Bengalis have been kept virtually as prisoners in Pakistan by the Pakistan Government; and

(b) in view of our very friendly relations with the Government of Bangladesh who are demanding the release and repatriation of those Bengalis to Bangladesh, the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Government is aware that several lakhs of Bengalis are detained in Pakistan and are not allowed to leave that country. Government sympathises with the concern and anxiety of the people and Government of Bangladesh for these Bangladesh nationals in Pakistan. While their return to Bangladesh is primarily a matter to be sorted out between the Governments of Bangladesh and Pakistan, Government hopes that the Government of Pakistan will realise that the detention as hostages of these innocent people is against accepted canons of humanity and international behaviour.

News Report Regarding Soviet Steel for Bokaro and Korba Aluminium Plants

521. SHRI H. M. PATEL:
SHRI RAM KANWAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a report in the 'Economic Times' of the 24th December, 1972 stating that the

Soviet Union has agreed to provide India special steel required by it for construction at the Korba Aluminium Plant and Bokaro Plant; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Contract for supply of 3000 tonnes of special steel required during the last quarter of 1973 for the fabrication of Electrolytic Pots for the Korba (MP) Aluminium Plant is being negotiated with USSR authorities. The cost is likely to be Rs 36 lakhs CIF Calcutta.

Import of 19635 tonnes of plates and structurals of special quality steel which is not produced indigenously is required for fabrication of structures for the second steel melting shop of the Bokaro Steel Plant. The Soviet Union have agreed to make all efforts to supply the above requirements of steel between May and September, 1973. The actual cost and the detailed terms of delivery would be known only after the contract is concluded.

एशिया में अमरीकी सेना की उपस्थिति के लिए चीन का अनुरोध

522. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री :
श्री हरि किशोर सिंह :

क्या बिहस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वियतनाम युद्ध की समाप्ति के बाद अमरीकी सरकार ने एशियाई देशों में रखी गयी अपनी सेना की संख्या में भारी कमी करने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) क्या चीन की सरकार ने उसे ऐसा करने से नतर्क किया है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश पाव सिंह) :

(क) भारत सरकार को ऐसे किसी निर्णय की जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

सरकार द्वारा केबला और झारखण्ड कोयला खानों का नियन्त्रण अपने हाथ में लिए जाने के बावजूद उनका बन्द हो जाना ;

523. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार की केदला और झारखण्ड कोयला खानों को अपने हाथ में लेने का निर्णय कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या पटना उच्च न्यायालय ने सहकारी निर्णय की क्रियान्विति पर रोक लगा दी है ,

(ग) क्या कोयला खानें बन्द हो जाने के कारण उनमें काम करने वाले हजारों मरीब मजदूर तब से भूखों मर रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो मजदूरों को भुखमरी से बचाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है या करने का विचार है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) पटना उच्च न्यायालय ने सरकारी विनिश्चय के कार्यान्वयन को नहीं रोका है तथापि, अधिरक्षक ने अधीनस्थ न्यायाधीश, हजारीबाग के सम्मुख एक याचिका दाखिल की थी जिसमें यह प्रार्थना की गई थी कि रिसिबर को निर्देशित किया जाए कि वह इन दो कोयला खानों का, जो विधि अभिरक्षा सम्पत्ति है प्रबन्ध सौंप दे ।

(ग) और (घ), इन कोयला खानों में कार्य करने वाले बहुत से श्रमिक हड़ताल पर हैं और अन्य बातों के साथ साथ उनकी यह मांग है कि प्रबन्ध सविदा पद्धति को समाप्त किया जाए । न्यायालय द्वारा शीघ्र विनिश्चय लिए जाने के लिए, राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम प्रत्येक सम्भव कदम उठा रहा है जिससे कोयला खानें शीघ्रातिशीघ्र इस के प्रबन्ध के अधीन आ सकें ।

Report of task force for setting up new Steel Plants during Fifth Plan

524 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Task Force for finalising proposals for setting up new steel plants in the Fifth Plan period has submitted its report, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Mineral Exploration Corporation

525. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state-

(a) whether the Mineral Exploration Corporation set up in the public sector to undertake detailed exploration of the mineral resources of the country have completed its preliminary work and started its normal functions; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Mineral Exploration Corporation was registered on 21st October, 1972 and the Managing Director was appointed on 22-11-1972. Directors on the Board of the Corporation have also been appointed with effect from 1st January, 1973. The Corporation has since established its Head Office at Nagpur and zonal offices at Calcutta, Lucknow, Jaipur and Hyderabad to facilitate countrywide coverage of its functions. Transfer of personnel, equipment and items of work from the Geological Survey of India is under way for start of normal functioning of the Corporation. A programme of exploration of mineral resource of the country is being drawn up and contractual jobs for public sector undertakings are being negotiated by the Corporation.

Memorandum from Employees of Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Regarding E.P.F.

526. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the inordinate delay in giving effect to the proposed amended clause as per the Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Employees P.F. Trust meeting dated 27th July, 1972;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum or requests from the workers' union in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement the P.F. Act with the proposed amendment?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). The Provident Fund Authorities are collecting the information. It will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha in due course.

Opening of a Hospital in Korba Madhya Pradesh under Coal Mines Welfare Organisation

527. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Kayala Sramik Sangh, Surakachhar, Madhya Pradesh, demanding construction of Regional Hospital under Welfare Organisation of Coal Mines;

(b) whether Government are considering to open one hospitals at Korba, Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Government have received a representation from colliery workers of National Coal Development Corporation, Korba Region, Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c). The proposal is being examined.

जापान को कच्चे लोहे का निर्यात

528. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय: क्या इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) बालू वर्ष (1973-74) के दौरान भारत द्वारा जापान को कितनी मात्रा में कच्चे लोहे का निर्यात किया जायेगा ;

(ख) वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान जापान को कितनी मात्रा में कच्चे लोहे का निर्यात किया गया, और

(ग) जापान को निर्यात किये गये कच्चे लोहे से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित हुई और भविष्य में निर्यात किये जाने वाले कच्चे लोहे से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित होने का अनुमान है ?

इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुबोध हसदा) : (क) हाल के मुद्रा सबट और अमरीकी डॉलर के अवमूल्यन से पहले के बाजार रुख के आधार पर हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड ने अनुमान लगाया था कि 1973-74 में जापान को कच्चे लोहे का निर्यात लगभग 3 लाख टन होगा।

(ख) अप्रैल, 1972 से जनवरी, 1973 की अवधि में जापान को 1 लाख 12 हजार टन कच्चा लोहा निर्यात किया गया। फरवरी और मार्च, 1973 में और 70 हजार टन कच्चे लोहे के निर्यात की सम्भावना है बशर्ते कि जहाज मिल सके जिससे 1972-73 में कुल निर्यात 1 लाख 82 हजार टन हो जाएगा।

(ग) वर्ष 1969-70 से लेकर जापान को निर्यात दिए गए कच्चे लोहे से निम्नलिखित विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित हुई है —

जहाज तक निष्प्रभार मूल्य (लाख अमरीकी डॉलर)	
1969-70	270
1970-71	212
1971-72	72
1972-73	82 (फरवरी-मार्च)
1973 के अनुमानित मूल्य को मिला कर)	

1973-74 में 3 लाख टन कच्चे लोहे के निर्यात का जहाज तक निष्प्रभार मूल्य 132 लाख अमरीकी डॉलर के लगभग होने का अनुमान है।

खेती को एक उद्योग के रूप में मानना

529. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास नती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या खेती को एक उद्योग के रूप में माना गया है,

(ख) क्या खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिये सरकार ने अन्य उद्योगों की भाँति कोई निश्चित नियम किसी श्रम कानून के अन्तर्गत बनाये हैं, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मंडा बाने क्या हैं और क्या इन नियमों को क्रियन्वित किया जा रहा है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास पत्र. (अं रजुन व रेड्डी.) (क) न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 की अनुच्छेद-1 तथा 2 में सूचीबद्ध विभिन्न उद्योगों/राज्यों के साथ कृषि इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आ जाता है। वाणिज्यिक आधार पर चलाये जाने वाले कृषि कर्मों में प्रौद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के अन्तर्गत आ जाते हैं।

(ख) न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत, न्यूनतम मजदूरी नियमावली, केन्द्रीय तथा विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बनाई जाती है। अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कृषि रोजगार के बारे में न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरे सभी राज्यों/सब शासित क्षेत्रों के लिये निर्धारित की गई हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भी मिलिट्री फार्मों, कृषि प्रदर्शन फार्मों, कुछ पुरातत्व सम्बन्धी उद्यानों, आदि

आई० टी०, खडगपुर से सम्बद्ध परीक्षात्मक कार्य और दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के औद्योगिक कार्यों में नियोजित श्रमिकों के लिये न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरें निश्चित की हैं ।

(ग) अधिकांश राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में कृषि रोजगार में अधिनियम का क्रियान्वित का दायित्व राज्य सरकारों द्वारा नियुक्त निरीक्षण-कर्मचारियों का है ।

युद्ध बन्धियों की स्वदेश वाप ।

531 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने का काम करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उन्होंने जाना है कि इम ग्राफर के बक्तव्य दिए हैं कि पाकिस्तान द्वारा बंगला देश को मान्यता न दिये जाने की स्थिति में भी युद्ध बन्धियों को स्वदेश वापसी सम्भव है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उक्त वक्तव्य सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध में घोषित नीति के विपरीत नहीं है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेशपाल सिंह) : (क) विदेशी मंत्री ने दो पाकिस्तानी पत्रकारों को जो 'इन्टरव्यू' दिया था उसकी खबरें कुछ अखबारों में गलत ढंग में पेश की हैं । इस 'इन्टरव्यू' में वास्तव में, विदेश मंत्री ने सरकार की इस सुविधित नीति को दोहराया था कि जिन युद्धबन्धियों और अज्ञानिकों ने भारत-बंगला देश की संयुक्त कमान के सम्मुख आत्मसमर्पण किया था उनकी वापसी के प्रश्न पर किसी भी बातचीत में बंगला देश का भाग लेना आवश्यक है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों का भारत में पुनर्वास

532. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या अब और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बंगला देश से आये शरणार्थियों को देश में ही स्थायी रूप से पुन. बसाने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं,

(ख) ऐसे शरणार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है

(ग) क्या ऐसे ही प्रवृत्त पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान में आये शरणार्थियों के लिये भी यत्न जायेंगे, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

अब और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) 25-3-1971 के बाद बंगला देश से भारत आये शरणार्थियों की कुल संख्या 98.99 लाख थी । 67.97 लाख ने शिविरों में प्रवेश ले लिया था और शेष शिविरों में बाहर अपने मित्रों तथा सम्बन्धियों के साथ रह रहे थे । केवल 450 व्यक्तियों को छोड़कर सभी शिविर शरणार्थी बंगला देश भेज दिये गये हैं । इन 540 व्यक्तियों को भी यथा सम्भव समय में बंगला देश भेज दिया जायेगा ।

जहां तक सर-शिविर शरणार्थियों का सम्बन्ध है, अर्थात् वे जो अपने मित्रों तथा सम्बन्धियों के साथ रह रहे थे, उनमें से भी अधिकांश अपने आप बंगला देश लौट गये हैं । इनके-दुक्के मामलों का जब कभी पता चलता है, उन पर सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा विदेशी व्यक्ति अधिनियम, 1946 में

की गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

(घ) जी, नहीं "

(च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता क्योंकि ये विदेशी राष्ट्रिक हैं और ऐसी भाषा है कि वे पाकिस्तान में अपने घरों को चले जायेंगे ।

Possible Attack on India by Pakistan

533. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Field Marshal Manakshaw has given a warning that Pakistan can attack India again, and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard and their reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Government have seen the press report in this regard.

(b) Government actions are not influenced by press report. Our defence preparedness is adequate to meet all foreseeable contingencies.

सीमा विवाद

534. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के किस किस देश के साथ सीमा-विवाद अभी तक चल रहे हैं ;

(ख) इनके कब तक हल हो जाने की भाशा है ; और

(ग) विवादग्रस्त स्थानों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश चन्द्र सिंह) : (क) से (ग). चीन

और पाकिस्तान दो ऐसे देश हैं जो भारतीय क्षेत्र पर गैर-कानूनी कब्जा किये हुए हैं । चीन ने लद्दाख में हमारे 14,500 वर्ग मील क्षेत्र पर गैर-कानूनी कब्जा कर रखा है । इसके अलावा, पाकिस्तान के साथ एक गैर-सरकारी कानूनी सीमा समझौते करके चीन ने पाकिस्तान-अधिकृत कश्मीर में 2000 वर्ग मील भारतीय क्षेत्र पर भी कब्जा कर रखा है । भारत सरकार शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से गैर कानूनी इलाके से खिंचे हुए क्षेत्र को वापस लेने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है । पाकिस्तान ने कानूनी सहायता का भी इस्तेमाल करके लगभग 30,000 वर्ग मील भारतीय क्षेत्र पर गैर-कानूनी कब्जा किये हुये है । सरकार की अब भी यही नीति है कि इस क्षेत्र को शांतिपूर्ण एवं द्विपक्षीय बातचीत से पुनः प्राप्त किया जाये ।

Expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant

535. SHRI BAKSHI NAYAK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are examining the feasibility of expansion of production at Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the financial implications of the expansion programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) to (c). The Central Engineering and Designs Bureau of Hindustan Steel have been commissioned to prepare a detailed feasibility study on expansion of the Durgapur Steel Plant. The details of the possible expansion programme such as capacity, cost etc. will be available only after the feasibility report is received.

News Report Regarding Mini Steel Plants

536 SHRI BAKSI NAYAK:
SHRI R. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government are proposing to start mine steel plants in the country; if so, the main features thereof;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn in this regard to a report in the 'Economic Times' dated the 26th November, 1972 saying that there are requests from several sources seeking permission for mini-steel plants; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). Presumably, the Question refers to the reported recent consideration by Government of the numerous proposals received for setting up of units for the manufacture of steel ingots/billets through electric furnaces by conventional/continuous casting process. Having regard to the limited capacity available for further creation in the light of present as well as projected scrap availability, it has been decided, in principle, to recommend 3 units to be set up with a capacity of 50,000 tonnes per annum each, while giving preference to units which are sponsored by the State Governments either in the public or joint sectors and which facilitate even dispersal of units among various regions.

Treaties of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation with Foreign Countries

537. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the countries with which Government have proposed treaties of

Peace, Friendship and Co-operation since the 9th August, 1972, to-date: and

(b) the response of the countries thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Government have not proposed such a treaty with any country since 9 August, 1972.

(b) Does not arise.

Early Commissioning of Vijaynagaram Steel Plant

538. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether Mysore Government has asked the Central Government to commission the Vijaynagaram Steel Plant early by including it in the Fifth Five Year Plan, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The Vijaynagar steel project is included in the Fourth Five Year Plan programme and preparatory work is already in progress. The work on this project would be continued in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

The Government of Mysore have suggested the early implementation of this project but due to the substantial recurring losses forecast by the Consultants on the heavy capital investment involved, some delay is unavoidable as a number of fresh studies have had to be undertaken to improve the economics of the project.

Meantime, initial steps such as land acquisition, surveys for railway exchange yard and sidings, testing of iron ore samples etc., are in progress.

The Government of Mysore have been kept informed of the steps being taken for the implementation of this project.

Schemes for resettlement of sailor retiring from Indian Navy

539, SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes for the resettlement of sailor boys retiring from the Indian Navy,

(b) whether mechanised fishing is one of the areas of resettlement,

(c) if so, the various concessions available, and

(d) the number of ex-Naval personnel who have availed of this concession?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) So far, there are no separate schemes exclusively for the re-settlement of retiring sailor boys. They are treated at par with other ex-servicemen who retire from the Army, Navy and Air Force.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Concession offered by Gujarat Government:

(i) A subsidy of 10 per cent on the price of fishing boats, 30 per cent on the price of a marine engine to be fitted in the boat and 12½ per cent on the price of fishing nets and gear. The balance amount is given as a 100 per cent loan at 7½ per cent interest.

(ii) Adequate fishing training is given under the State's own arrangements to those who undertake commercial fishing as an enterprise.

Concessions offered by Kerala Government.

The State Government had offered fishing boats to ex-servicemen on hire-purchase basis and to provide training

facilities and technical assistance in the technique and other aspects regarding operation of boats.

(d) So far, one ex-Naval officer has availed of the concessions offered by the Gujarat Government during 1972-73. Information regarding availing of concessions offered by Kerala Government is not available.

Administrative set-up of Steel Plants and S.A.I.L.

540. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the organisational set up of the different units of public sector steel projects and their mutual inter-relationship and the administrative relationship of these units vis-a-vis the Department of Steel and the S.A.I.L. has been finally determined after the formation of the S.A.I.L.; and

(b) the broad outlines of this setup and the administrative role and status of the S.A.I.L. apart from its role of holding company vis-a-vis the H.S.L units and Bokaro Steel?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Government have decided that all the Public Sector Steel Companies viz., Hindustan Steel Ltd., Bokaro Steel Ltd., and Salem Steel Plant will become subsidiaries of SAIL. All future steel plants in the public sector would be set up under the umbrella of SAIL. SAIL will coordinate, control and guide the functions of all its subsidiaries. Government will not deal with the subsidiaries of SAIL direct.

The Board of SAIL has been constituted and it will consist of the Chairman, three functional Directors, viz., Director (Finance), Director (Technical) and Director (Commercial) and a number of part-time Directors. To enable SAIL to perform its role of

coordination between its various subsidiaries and make the Board more organic in its functions, the Chief Executives of some of the subsidiaries have been appointed as part-time Directors on its Board.

The Chairman of the Boards of the subsidiaries would be appointed by the Chairman of SAIL with the approval of the Government. All other Directors on the Boards on the subsidiaries would be appointed by the Chairman of SAIL in consultation with the Chairman of the concerned subsidiary. General Managers and Chief Executives of Plants in the subsidiaries would be appointed by the respective Chairman on the basis of selection Committee appointed by SAIL.

SAIL will ascertain the budgetary requirements of its subsidiaries and submit a consolidated budget to the Government for approval. All monies required by the subsidiaries from the Government by way of equity or loan would be made available to them through SAIL. SAIL will assist in exercising financial dispute in the utilization of financial resources and is accordingly authorised to levy a small service charge on the loans advanced by it to its subsidiaries.

Biased observations by I C. R. C. about treatment with Pak P. O. Ws in India

541. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India have lodged protest with the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) for making biased observations on the treatment meted out to the Pakistan Prisoners of War; and

(b) whether any country has also supported Pakistan's stand in this false propaganda and if so, the names of those countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As far as Government are aware, no country has officially supported Pakistan's false propaganda campaign.

Rehabilitation of War Victims in Border Areas

542 SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether there has been any meeting between the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation and the Chief Ministers regarding the problems faced in the rehabilitation of the people in border areas of the States affected during the 1971 hostilities with Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU NATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). There has been no formal meeting in this connection between the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation and the Chief Ministers. The Chief Minister of Punjab had, however, given a note to the former Labour and Rehabilitation Minister concerning certain issues relating to the relief and resettlement of uprooted people in the Punjab border area. These issues are under active consideration.

Utilization of Reservations in Services and Admission to Educational, Technical and Medical Institutions by Children of Martyrs

543. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservations in services and admission to Educational, Techni-

cal and Medical institutions in the country have been fully utilised by the children of the Martyrs; and

(b) whether these facilities are regarded as adequate by the Government or is there any realisation that they should be increased?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). There is no reservation in services for children of those killed in action, but upto 2 members of every such family can be appointed without registration at the Employment Exchanges to Class III and Class IV posts filled by direct recruitment. Preference is given in admission to the children of those killed in action. A quota of seats is also allotted in some Medical Institutions for them. Central Government have provided free education including cost of books, stationery, uniforms, boarding and lodging in all recognised schools upto the first degree level for children of servicemen killed in action or those permanently disabled in the 1971 operations. State Governments have also issued similar orders. The

facilities described above are considered to be satisfactory.

Param Vir Chakra Award Winners

544. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and permanent addresses of the Indians who have been awarded Param Vir Chakra upto the end of 1972;

(b) the names of such among them as are living; and

(c) the facilities and the emoluments sanctioned for them by the Central and State Governments concerned?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The names of the recipients of Param Vir Chakra upto the end of 1972 and their permanent addresses wherever available are given below. Information regarding permanent address in the remaining cases as also the names of such Param Vir Chakra awardees as are living is being ascertained.

Name	Date on which the award was notified	Permanent Address
1	2	4
1. Maj. Somnath Sharma (IC-521), Kumaon (Posthumous)	26-1-1950	B-1, Defence Colony, N ^o Delhi.
2. No. 22356 L/NK Karam Singh, MM Sikh Regt.	26-1-1950	Being ascertained.
3. 2/Lt. (now Major) R. R. Rane (SS-14246), Engineers (Released)	21-6-1950	23, Yashwant Nagar, Ganesh Khind Road, Pune-7.
4. No. 27373 NK. Jadunath Singh, Rajput Regt. (Posthumous)	11-12-1950	Being ascertained.
5. No. 2831592 CHM Piru Singh, Raj. Rif. (Posthumous)	26-1-1952	Being ascertained.
6. Capt. G. S. Salaria (IC-8497) Gorkha Rifles (Posthumous)	24-1-1962	Vill. Jangal, P.O. Gharota, Gurdaspur.
7. Maj. Dhan Singh Thapa (IC-7990) Gorkha Rifles	12-11-1962	Vill. Thakurpur, Dehra Dun.
8. JC-4547. Sub. Joginder Singh, Sikh Regt.	12-11-1962	Being ascertained.

1	2	3	4
9. Maj. Shaitan Singh (IC-6400) Kumaon (Posthumous)	26-1-1963	Vill Banasar P.O. Phalodi, Distt. Jodhpur.	
10. Lt. Col. A. B. Tarapore (IC-5565) Poona Horse (Posthumous)	17-9-1965	3, Parvatti Villas Rd. Golibar Madien, Pune-1.	
11. 2639985 CQMH Abdul Hamid, Grenadiers, (Posthumous)	17-9-1965	Vill. Dhamupur, P.O. Jalsabad Teh. Saidpur, Gazipur (U.P.)	
12. Maj. Hoshier Singh (IC-14608) Grenadiers.	20-1-1972	Vill. Sisana Distt. Rohtak, Haryana.	
13. Flying Officer Nirmal Jit Singh Sakhon (10877) Flying Branch (Pilot) (Posthumous)	20-1-1972	Vill. & Post Office Isawal, Distt. Ludhiana, (Punjab.)	
14. 2 Lt. Arun Khetrapal (IC-25067) 17 Horse (Posthumous)	20-1-1972	B-24, Narama New Delhi-28.	
15. No. 4239746 L/NK Albert Ekka, Guards (Posthumous)	20-1-1972	Vill. Zari P.O. Chainpur Ranchi (Bihar).	

(c) Prior to 1st January, 1972, recipients of Param Vir Chakra below the rank of Commissioned Officer used to receive Rs. 50/- per month from the Central Government. The rate has been enhanced to Rs. 100/- per month from 1st January, 1972 and this allowance has been made admissible to all recipients of Param Vir Chakra award including Commissioned Officers. The allowance is admissible for two lives, i.e. to the recipients and on his death to his widow. If the awardee is a bachelor, the monetary allowance is paid to his parents. In case of widower, it is paid to son/unmarried daughter. In addition to this, each recipient of Param Vir Chakra award (including Commissioned Officers) also receives lump sum cash reward from the State to which he belongs. The scale of cash rewards was also enhanced by the State Government/ Administrations of Union Territories from time to time as indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4228/73.]

2. For the recipients of Param Vir Chakra of Nepalese domicile, Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 15,000 for each awardee.

3. Detailed information about any additional award or financial assistance the awardees or the next-of-kin have actually received or are receiving, is, however, not readily available.

Victoria Cross Award Winners

545 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and permanent addresses of the Indians who were British Government upto 14th August, 1947;

(b) the names and addresses of such among them who are still living;

(c) the emoluments, amount of pension and other facilities available to them at present in each case and whether they are treated at par with the winners of Param Vir Chakra; and

(d) if not, whether there is any proposal for bringing them at par in these respects.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and

(b) A list giving the names of wardees of the Victoria Cross is attached. It contains an indication of those cases in which the award was posthumous; in the other cases, it is not known whether the awardee is those cases in which the award was still living or not, and this information is being collected for being later laid on the Table of the House.

Information regarding the addresses of the awardees is not readily available. It is being collected from their Record Offices, to the extent available with them, and will also be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Commissioned officers who are Victoria Cross holders do not get any monetary allowance for having been awarded the Cross. JCOs and NCOs (including OR) who are Victoria Cross holders are, however, entitled to a monetary allowance of Rs. 70/- p.m. and Rs. 35/- p.m. respectively, in addition to their pay or pension. No other facilities are given to Victoria Cross holders.

The Param Vir Chakra winners, whether Commissioned Officers or JCOs or NCOs (including OR) receive a monetary allowance of Rs 100/- p.m., in addition to pay or pension with effect from January, 1972.

(d) No, Sir.

Statement

Sl. No.	Rank	Name
1.	Nb. Sub	Abdul Hafiz (Posthumous)
2.	Hav	Chelluram (Posthumous)
3.	Nk.	Fazal Din (Posthumous)
4.	Lt	Karamjeet Singh (Posthumous)
5.	Sub.	Netrabahadur Thapa (Posthumous)
6.	Nb. Sub.	Parkash Singh (Posthumous)
7.	Nb. Sub.	Ram Sarup Singh (Posthumous)

8. Sub. Richpal Ram (Posthumous)
9. Rfn. Sher Bahadur Thapa (Posthumous)
10. Rfn. Thaman Gurung (Posthumous)
11. Nk. Yeshwant Ghadge (Posthumous)
12. Sub. Maj. Hony. Capt. Agan-singh Rai
13. Lt. Gen. P. S. Bhagat, PVSM
14. L/Nk. Bhanbhagta Gurung.
15. Sub. Maj. & Hony. Capt. Bhandari Ram
16. Nk. Chatta Singh
17. Sub. Darwan Singh Negi
18. Sub. Maj. Gaje Ghale
19. Sub. Maj. & Hony. Capt. Ganju Lama
20. Sub. Maj. and Hony. Capt. Gain Singh
21. Ris. Gobind Singh
22. Sub. Maj. and Hony. Capt. Ishar Singh
23. Ris. Badlu Singh
24. Sub. Maj. & Hony. Captain Kamal Ram
25. Rfn. Karanbahadur Rana
26. Rfn. Lachhiman Gurung.
27. Rfn. Lachhiman Gurung.
28. Rfn. Gobar Singh Negi
29. Hav. Nand Singh
30. Hav. and Hony. Nb. Sub. Namdeo Jadhao
31. Major Parkash Singh
32. Sub. Maj. & Hony. Captain Umrao Singh.

Implementation of E.S.I.S. in Orissa

546. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the areas where the Employees' Insurance Scheme has been implemented in Orissa in 1971-72, 1972-73 and the areas where it is proposed

to be implemented in 1973-74; and

(b) the number of employees that have been covered so far by this scheme in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information:—

(a) 1. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme was not implemented in any new area in Orissa during the year 1971-72.

2. During 1972-73, the Scheme was extended to the following Centres:—

1. Berhampur.
2. Ganjam.

In addition, the State Government have tentatively proposed to extend the scheme to the following areas during March, 1973:

1. Latkata.
2. Belpahar.
3. Bardol.

3. During the year 1973-74, the Scheme is proposed to be implemented in the following areas:—

1. Joda.
2. Rourkela (excluding the units of Hindustan Steels);
3. Hirakud.

(b) 35,650 employees have so far been covered under the scheme.

Shortage of Coal for Rourkela Steel Plant

547. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that because of the acute shortage of coking coal, the Rourkela Steel factory is facing difficulties; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The stocks of coking coal in the Rourkela Steel Plant went below the prescribed minimum norm for some time during the month of January, 1973. However, with timely action taken by all the agencies concerned, the stocks of coking coal in Rourkela have been built up to a reasonable level.

Working of the Malangtoli Iron Mines in Orissa

548. SHRI CHHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether work in the Malangtoli Iron Mines in Orissa has stopped since its inauguration in November, 1972;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the main features of the Malangtoli Project and who is responsible for operating this mine?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The estimated reserves of iron ore at Malangtoli iron ore deposits are of the order of 600 million tonnes.

The National Mineral Development Corporation has been directed to undertake additional geological, metallurgical and engineering studies to prepare necessary techno-economic feasibility report.

Copper Ore resources in the Country

549. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the aggregate copper ore reserve available in the country;

(b) the main centres of copper ore resources in the country;

(c) the copper ore reserve being exploited at present; and

(d) the total investment made by Government in copper ore mining and processing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The aggregate copper ore reserve available in the country are about 2,850

lakh tonnes containing about 39 lakh tonnes of copper metal.

(b) The main centres of copper ore resources in the country are Khetri, Singhbhum, Agnigundala and Malankhand Copper Belts in Rajasthan, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh respectively.

(c) At present, copper ore reserves of Indian Copper Complex, Ghatsila are being exploited for the production of about 13,000 tonnes of copper metal. Besides this, developmental copper ore production has also been taken up by Hindustan Copper Limited at Khetri Copper Project in Rajasthan and Rakha Copper Project in Bihar. Figures of copper ore production in different areas of the country are given below:—

Sl No.	State	Production	
		Year	
		1971	1972
1.	Rajasthan	59,080 tonnes	175,775 tonnes
2.	Bihar	607,269 „	692,868 „
3.	Mysore	30 „	55 „

(d) Total capital investment made by the Government for mining and processing of copper ore is Rs. 90 crores including Rs. 7.5 crores paid to M/s. Indian Copper Corporation for acquiring its Undertaking.

Allotment of plots in rehabilitation colonies of Delhi

550. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 750 on the 16th November, 1972 and state:

(a) whether 1,106 plots in various Rehabilitation colonies in Delhi will be allotted to persons who have not been allotted alternative accommodation so far; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) No, Sir. The plots are to be sold by auction.

(b) Does not arise.

Signatories to convention on Biological and Toxic weapons

551. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of the countries who have since signed the Convention on the Prohibition. Development, Production and Stock piling of Biological and Toxic Weapons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH). There have been 107 signatories so far to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxic Weapons and on Their Destruction. The list of signatories is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4229/73.]

Pakistani POW's Escaped from various Camps

552 **SHRI R. K. SINHA:**
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY.

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 699 on the 16th November, 1972 and state:

(a) the number of POW's tried to escape from various camps during November, 1972 to date and the number of them who actually escaped and the number of those who were killed (month-wise);

(b) whether the POW's who escaped were re-arrested; and

(c) if not, whether any action has been taken against the camp guards?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a).

Month	Number tried to escape	Number escaped	Number killed
Nov. 1972	4	1	1
Dec. 1972	2	Nil	Nil
January 1973	16	Nil	5
Feb. 1973	1	1	Nil
	23	2	6

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Camp guards were not found negligent in their duties and as such no action was taken against them.

Lock out in Hindustan Cables Ltd.

553. **SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether lock-out was imposed in the Hindustan Cables Limited, for more than a month; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the loss incurred?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The matter falls in the State sphere. According to available information the lock-out in the Hindustan Cables Factory has been lifted and workers resumed duties from January 17, 1973 following a tripartite settlement as a result of the efforts made by the State Industrial Relations Machinery.

युगांडा से भारत वापस आए भारतीयों का पुनर्वास

554. श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह : क्या श्री और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि युगांडा से भारत वापस आए भारतीयों के पुनर्वास के लिए भारत सरकार ने अब तक कौन से कदम उठाये हैं ?

श्री और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : सरकार द्वारा पूर्वी अफ्रीकी देशों से, जिनमें युगांडा भी शामिल है, आये भारतीयों को भारत सरकार के अधीन पदों पर की जाने वाली नियुक्तियों के लिए आयुसीमा में छूट की अवधि को एक वर्ष के लिए, अर्थात् 31 दिसम्बर, 1973 तक, और बढ़ा दिया गया है। वे पद/सिवाएँ जिनमें संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा भर्ती न करके अन्य प्रकार से भर्ती की जाती हो, ऐसे प्रत्यावासियों को जो सरकारी सेवा में थे, रोजगार कार्यालय के माध्यम से अग्रता दी जाती है।

उनके पुनर्वास के लिए अन्य योजनाएँ सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से तैयार की जा रही हैं।

विदेशों में हिन्दी भवनों का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव

555. श्री शंकरबहाल सिंह : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार विदेशों में हिन्दी के प्रचार और प्रसार हेतु "हिन्दी भवनों" के निर्माण करने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या भारत में विदेशी दूतावासों में इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ रुचि दिखाई है ?

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विदेश मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। हिन्दी भवन बनाने की योजना फिलहाल विचाराधीन नहीं है किन्तु भारत सरकार की विदेशों में हिन्दी प्रचार की योजना के अधीन, विदेश स्थित भारतीय मिशनो के पुस्तकालयों को, विशेषकर उन देशों में जहाँ भारत मूल के लोगों की पर्याप्त आबादी है, पुस्तकें भेजी जा रही हैं। हम अपने कुछ मिशनो को हिन्दी चल चित्र भेजते हैं और कुछ में हिन्दी कक्षाएँ भी आयोजित की गई हैं। भारतीय सांस्कृतिक संबंध परिषद भी हिन्दी के साहित्यिकों, विद्वानों एवं प्राध्यापकों को विदेश भेजती है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Discussions with Chinese representative during visit of Prince Souvanna Phouma to Delhi

556. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any talks took place between Chinese representative and our counterpart during the visit of Prince Souvanna Phouma in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Do not arise.

Uniform wages in Beedi Industry

557. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have urged the State Governments to enforce uniform minimum wages in

the Beedi industry in the country,

(b) if so, whether the State Governments have agreed to the proposal, and

(c) the minimum wage rates proposed?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY) (a) to (c) At a meeting of the State Labour Minister held in New Delhi on the 17th January, 1973, it was agreed that in order to narrow down disparities in the minimum wages of the Beedi workers, the present minimum wages may be brought up to Rs 325 per day (with variations up to Rs 350 per day) without prejudice to the higher wages already prevailing in some States/areas. The State Governments have been requested to take further action accordingly.

Control over Foreign Cultural Centres in India

558 **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to exercise control over the Cultural Centres in the country and if so, the outlines thereof,

(b) whether some foreign Centres have protested against such a supervision over their activities, if so, the names of the Centres, and

(c) the names of libraries to be taken over by Government from those Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) Government have instituted a framework for regulating the cultural activities of foreign missions and organisations. The broad outline of this framework is given in the Note dated 10th September, 1971, circulated to all

foreign missions in India, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No IT-4230/73]

(b) Foreign Cultural Centres concerned seek, from time to time clarifications regarding the application of the framework, which are given to them

(c) The Government of India do not intend to take over the libraries from any of the foreign Cultural Centres, though under the Scheme, ICCR will be managing such libraries

Import of Steel

559 **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1462 on the 23rd November 1972 and state

(a) the names of the countries from where, the steel was imported and the amount thereof

(b) whether there has been any increase in the foreign exchange expenditure on the import of steel and

(c) if so the volume thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) to (c) A statement showing the import of iron and steel during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-4231/73]

It will be seen from the statement that the value of imports (CIF increased from 83.01 crores in 1969-70 to Rs 149.18 crores in 1970-71 and to Rs 244.79 crores in 1971-72.

Auction of Tableaux displayed at Republic Day Parade

**560. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total money received from the auction of all tableaux of various States displayed in Republic Day Parade held at Rabindra Rangshala in Delhi this year,

(b) the total money spent on the construction of these Tableaux; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider any other method to dispose of the tableaux such as sale to theatrical groups or dramatic companies on cost price?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) An amount of Rs. 7,768 was realised from the auction of all tableaux excepting those of Punjab and Gujarat whose representatives did not want their tableaux to be auctioned.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 1,49,300 was incurred by the Central Government for the construction of four tableaux. The expenditure incurred by the State Governments on the tableaux put up by them is being ascertained.

(c) No request was received from theatrical groups or dramatic companies for selling them the tableaux at cost price. If any such request is received in future it will be considered.

Import of Steel to meet its shortage in 1973-74

**561. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:**

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import a huge quantity of

steel to meet the shortage of steel in the country;

(b) if so, the quantum of steel likely to be imported during the year 1973-74;

(c) the country from which the import would be made, and

(d) the cost of the imported steel and terms of payment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Import of various categories of steel is regulated in accordance with the provisions contained in the Import Trade Control Policy for the year 1972-73. In terms of this policy, steel is imported by the Actual Users, registered exporters or their nominees and canalising agencies.

A scheme for supply of imported steel to registered exporters for executing export orders held by them for which the requisite quantity of steel may not be available indigenously has also been in operation since April 18, 1972. Under these schemes imports are being made by ISL. Government have already cleared in principle import of 300,000 tonnes under this scheme. However, the actual imports will depend upon the release orders surrendered by the exporters of engineering goods. In addition, the Government has set up a Steel Bank under operational control of Hindustan Steel Limited. The Bank has been entrusted with the responsibility of importing steel to cater to the requirements of critical categories of steel which cannot await under the normal import policy.

(b) No precise estimate of quantity and value of steel likely to be imported during 1973-74 can be given at present as it is dependent upon the demand for steel, indigenous availability and availability of foreign exchange. However, it is anticipated that imports during 1973-74 will be about 1 million tonnes.

(c) Import of steel is generally made from Japan USSR, Yugoslavia Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Austria Czechoslovakia Poland, Belgium Holland Germany East and West, UK USA depending upon availability or right type of material at competitive prices and foreign exchange,

(d) The cost depends upon source of import, quality and varies from item to item Payment is made through irrevocable letter of credit payable at site for 100 per cent value unless there is credit agreement with the country of origin for import of steel Payment is made against evidence of shipment and other necessary documents viz negotiable Bill of lading test certificate invoice certificate of origin etc

Rehabilitation and compensation provided to evacuated persons of Central Proof Establishment Area at Itarsi

562 SHRI BIRFINDER SINGH RAO
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the safety measures adopted in the Central Proof Range at Itarsi

(b) the number of villages and their inhabitants that had to be evacuated to build the Range and the alternate habitation and compensation provided to them and

(c) whether all of them have not been rehabilitated so far and the reasons therefor and when the same would be rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) (i) The firing lanes inside the Range have been so sited as to obviate any danger to the life and property of civilian population and villages outside the Range perimeter.

(ii) The entire area of the Range at Itarsi has been notified as a Prohibited Area under the Field Firing and Artillery Practice Act of 1938

(iii) To safeguard against fire fighting equipment and trained crew has been provided to the establishment

(iv) Notification restricting the flight of air crafts below 12000 ft over the range is under issue by Director General Civil Aviation New Delhi

(b) and (c) In all 29 villages with a total population of 6297 (1145 families) were affected The responsibility for rehabilitation of the uprooted persons devolves on the State Government of Madhya Pradesh A sum of Rs 10 lakhs has been paid to the State Government by the Central Government for this purpose Besides this the uprooted persons were allowed to dismantle and remove the structures of the houses vacated by them in the Range area at 10 per cent of the acquisition cost The Central Proof Establishment has also opened an avenue of employment for the local and uprooted persons and about 165 persons belonging to the local areas have so far been employed in the Establishment

Central Arms Proof Establishments

563 SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the number, names and location of various test houses for arms made in India,

(b) the existing capacity in those Central Arms Proof Establishments, and

(c) the steps proposed to augment the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) There are 10 proof establishments to cater to the proofing of arms and ammunition for the Defence forces. Their names and locations are given below:—

- (i) Long Proof Range, Khamaria.
- (ii) Central Proof Establishment, Itarsi.
- (iii) Inspectorate of Armaments, Kirkee.
- (iv) Inspectorate of Armaments, Chanda.
- (v) Inspectorate of Armaments, Avadi.
- (vi) Inspectorate of Armaments, Varangaon.
- (vii) Inspectorate of Armaments, Kanpur.
- (viii) Inspectorate of Armaments, Trichinapuli.
- (ix) Inspectorate of Armaments, Ichapur.
- (x) Proof and Experimental Establishment, Balasore

Proof Houses for testing of civil arms manufactured by the trade firms in India are functioning in the following establishments:—

- (i) Inspectorate of Armaments, Ishapore.
- (ii) Inspectorate of Armaments, Kanpur.
- (iii) Inspectorate of Armaments, Khamaria.
- (iv) Controllorate of Inspection (Ammunition) Kirkee.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

(c) The augmentation of proofing facilities is done whenever and wherever necessary.

Site for Naval Boys' Centre in Orissa

564. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the site for the proposed Naval Boys' Centre in Orissa State has been selected in the meantime;

(b) if not, the difficulties for an early selection thereof; and

(c) the places in Orissa which are under review of the Government along with Paradeep?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Various sites including that of CHILKA LAKE and PARADEEP in ORISSA are under consideration for the Boys Training Establishment and the pros and cons of these are under examination.

Expansion of Rourkela Steel Plant

565. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the expansion of the present capacity of Rourkela Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and if not, the difficulties therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The feasibility of expansion of the Rourkela Steel Plant beyond 1.8 million tonnes ingot steel capacity per annum is under examination.

Project reports of Three Mining Projects in Orissa

566 SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the detailed project reports of the three proposed mining projects (viz Sukinda Nickel Deposit Sargipalli lead deposit and Malangtoli Iron ore deposit) in Orissa have been prepared, and

(b) if so the capacity of each project and the time by which each of the above projects are expected to start production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) No DPR (Detailed Project Report) has been prepared in respect of any of the three mining Projects in Orissa. However, in respect of Sukinda Nickel Deposit a feasibility report has been prepared

(b) According to Feasibility Report the Sukinda Nickel Project will have a capacity to produce about 4800 tonnes of Nickel Powder and 200 tonnes of Gobar powder per annum. At this stage it is not possible to indicate the time when the Sukinda Nickel Project will start production

Regarding Sargipalli Lead Project and Malangtoli Iron Ore deposit in formation regarding capacity & time schedule will be available only after the preparation of Detailed Project Reports

Death of Major Anil Parab

567 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Major Anil Parab of the 4th Kumaon Regiment died in Naga Hills at the time of Infantry firing on or about 21st January, 1973,

(b) the circumstances which led to the accidental death of the Officer,

(c) whether the responsibility for this accidental death has been fixed,

(d) what compensation is given or is proposed to be given to the relatives of the deceased, and

(e) whether the corpse was handed over to the relatives if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) to (d) A Court of Inquiry is in progress. The exact circumstances which led to the accidental death of the officer will be known after the findings of the Court of Inquiry which are awaited are available

The Compensation to be given to the relatives of the deceased would depend on whether the death of the officer is held to be attributable to military service or not depending on the findings of the Court of Inquiry

(e) No Sir. With the prior concurrence of the deceased officer's father whose health did not permit him to undertake the journey the corpse was cremated at Dimapur, on 23rd January 1973 with full military honours

Compensation to Mothers of killed Army Personnel along with widows

568 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether compensation was being given to the mothers of the defence personnel killed in war along with their widows if so to what extent,

(b) whether certain areas like the Naga Hills are considered as battle zones even now for purposes of such compensation if so which are these areas

(c) what compensation is given to the widows and mothers of those killed in such battle zones and

(d) whether such compensations are given in respect of persons dying accidentally in practice firing?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir. Where pensionary awards are payable to the widow, the mother is ineligible. The mother, however, can claim, if her circumstances so warrant, a share out of the pension granted to the widow.

(b) and (c) **Battle casualty awards** are admissible to families of servicemen killed in action including fighting against armed hostiles like Nagas, irrespective of the area where such fighting takes place. Attention in this connection is invited to the copy of the orders dated 24-2-1972 placed on the table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 80 answered on the 17th March, 1972.

(d) No, Sir. Casualties due to accidents in practice firing are not treated on par with battle casualties.

Legislation on industrial relations

569. **SHRI D. K. PANDA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have held any consultation with Central Trade Union Organisation on the proposed legislation on industrial relations;

(b) if so, the views expressed by these organisations; and

(c) whether Government have finalised their own views on the proposed legislation; if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). Government have held a series of consultations with the Central Trade Union Organisations from time to time on matters relating to industrial relations and the proposals now under Government's consideration take into account

the views of these organisations and also of other interests concerned.

(c) Government have not yet finalised the views on the subject.

Purchase of submarines from USSR by India

570. **SHRI D. K. PANDA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is going to buy more submarines from USSR,

(b) whether Government have reached agreements to that effect with USSR; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). It is the policy of the Government to reply on indigenous production to the maximum extent possible subject to various constraints. The construction of submarines in India also forms an integral part of our plan for attaining self-sufficiency. However, till the desired self-sufficiency is attained in this regard, it will be necessary to purchase submarines from abroad. The Honourable Member would appreciate that it will not be in public interest to disclose further information on this subject.

Workers' participation in management of nationalised and public sector institutions

571. **SHRI D. K. PANDA:**
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in regard to implementation of the proposal to associate worked representatives in the management of nationalised and public sector institutions; and

(b) if so the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) The scheme of appointment of a worker-Director in the Boards of Management of certain public sector undertakings is being examined in consultation with the Ministries concerned

(b) The scheme provides that for selection of a worker-Director the person should have attained the age of 25 years and should have a minimum of five years service in the undertaking and should not attain the age of superannuation during the terms of appointment as Director

Pending Cases of Claims of People of Border Areas of Tripura

573 SHRI BIREN DUTTA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether large number of claims for compensation to Tripura border areas people whose houses and paddy field were taken in possession by his Ministry during Bangladesh struggle remains unsettled upto now and

(b) what steps Government propose to settle the claims and pay the due compensation to the actually affected persons?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) It has been reported that no paddy field or houses were taken possession of by the Ministry of Defence. However on account of damages caused to standing crops, groves and agricultural properties during the preparatory stage of the defensive preparations an amount of Rs 39 lakhs has been sanctioned for disbursement by the local civil authorities. It has also been reported that 232 petitions alleging occupation of property and claiming compensation have been received by the local Deputy Commissioner

during the past 2 months. After being verified by the local civil authorities, these will be forwarded to the local Military authorities who are being instructed to settle these claims expeditiously.

Employees Provident Fund Office for workers in Tripura

574 SHRI BIREN DUTTA Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether due to the non-existence of Provident Fund Commissioner's Office in Tripura workers are suffering extremely and

(b) if so the steps Government propose to take to help the workers of Tripura to get the Provident Fund Act benefit?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under—

(a) and (b) Prior to the year 1971 the administration work in respect of the members of the Employees Provident Fund in Tripura Region was being looked after by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, West Bengal and certain complaints regarding delay in settlement of claims of the subscribers etc due to non-recovery of provident fund monies from the establishments concerned had been received. The question of opening of a full-fledged Regional Office in Tripura had been considered in detail. In view of the small number of establishments and subscribers covered under the Act its geographical location and other various factors it has been decided not to open a sub-Regional Office in Tripura. However with a view to minimising the difficulties of the provident fund members of the Territory the provident fund administration work of that Territory has been transferred from West Bengal Region to Assam Region of the Provident Fund

Organisation since July, 1971. Further, an Inspectorate Office at Agartala, in Tripura, already exists to provide necessary facilities to the members of the Fund.

Pre-admission training for Sainik School aspirants at Nadiad

575. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have started pre-admission training for Sainik School aspirants at Nadiad;

(b) whether similar facilities could be provided to other students in all the States; and

(c) if so, in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Survey for Mineral Resources of Kutch

576 SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government have taken to survey the mineral resources of lignite and bauxite in Kutch areas; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHODEV PRASAD): a) Preliminary investigations for lignite and bauxite deposits of Kutch was carried out earlier by the Geological Survey of India. Detailed investigation for lignite conducted by the State Government of Gujarat during the years 1963 to 1972 by pitting, trenching and drilling.

(b) As a result of these investigations, estimated reserves of 194.88 million tonnes of lignite with over burden ratio of 1:3.6 to 1:3.2 and 27.74 million tonnes of bauxite with high percentage of Al_2O_3 have been located in Kutch areas.

Enhancement of Ex-gratia grant to War Victims

577. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered to enhance the ex-gratia grant to farmers who had lost their crops and houses during the December, 1971 war, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The Government of Punjab have forwarded proposals for the enhancement in the scale of grant to be given to such farmers for seeds and fertilisers and also for enhancement in the scales of grant/loan for the reconstruction or repairs of the houses destroyed or damaged, during the 1971 hostilities. These proposals are under active consideration.

Expenditure on Independence Day celebrations

578. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) how much money is spent on the celebrations of the Independence Day and 26th January per year; and

(b) the other Ministries or Departments also involved in the celebrations?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Expenditure incurred by the Central Government on Republic Day and Independence Day Celebrations in Delhi varies from year to year. The expenditure incurred by the Central Government (except the Fy Past) on the Republic Day Celebrations in Delhi in 1972 was approximately Rs. 23,38,000. The estimated expenditure in connection with the Independence Day Ceremony at Red Fort on 15th August, 1972 was approximately Rs. 3,16,620.

(b) For these functions in the capital in addition to the Ministry of Defence, Ministries of Agriculture, Communications, Civil Aviation, External Affairs, Home Affairs, Industrial Development, Information & Broadcasting, Railways, Shipping & Transport, Works & Housing, Director General of Health Services and Delhi Administration etc are also involved.

Ratio of promotion between promotees and direct recruits

579. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 553 on the 21st December, 1972 regarding ratio of promotion between promotees and direct recruits and state—

(a) the present ratio of officers selected through direct recruitment to those through promotion; and

(b) the causes for not substantially increasing the ratio of those through promotion based on experience and efficiency?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The position is indicated below:—

- (i) Army—Out of the total cadre strength of officers, nearly 5 per cent is reserved for promotees.

Against roughly 25 per cent of the total in take into the Permanent Commissioned ranks, annually, those in the lower ranks can apply and be commissioned, if found suitable in all respects, after preliminary training.

- (ii) Navy—There is no quota reserved for promotion to the commissioned ranks from the lower ranks; but promotions to the commissioned ranks from the lower ranks are made to the extent necessary, on the basis of seniority and fitness in all respects; and subject to satisfactory completion of probation.

- (iii) Air Force—There is no reserved quota for promotees in the commissioned ranks, in the Flying and Technical Branches. However, in the Non-Technical Ground Duties Branches, the following percentage reservations for promotion are available—

—33-1/3 per cent

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| (1) Administrative Branch | } 20 per cent |
| (2) Logistics Branch | |
| (3) Education Branch | |
| (4) Accounts Branch | |
| (5) Meteorological Branch | |

(b) (i) Promotions to the Commissioned rank can be made only to the extent to which those who are eligible in all respects and also considered suitable can be found in the lower ranks, subject to a balance being maintained between the need to provide a reasonable career prospect for those in the lower ranks and the need for an efficient officer cadre which has necessarily to have a certain proportion direct recruits with a higher qualification who are inducted direct into the commissioned rank after adequate training in military training institutions.

(ii) In the Army, even the present quota, out of the commissioned ranks, set apart for the lower ranks which is nearly 25 per cent, is not being fully subscribed due to non-availability of suitable candidates; and thus, there is no case for increasing this promotion in favour of the promotees.

(iii) In the Air Force, in the Technical Branches, high technical qualification is required, and like-wise for the Flying Branches, a basically high level of General Knowledge, apart from a high standard of physical fitness and certain other basic qualities is required. Accordingly, in these Branches, keeping in view the needs of the Service and its efficient functioning, no reservations have been made for direct induction into the commissioned ranks from the lower ranks. In the other Branches, however, as indicated above, reservations for induction from the lower ranks to the commissioned rank have been made. These percentages of reservations are considered adequate.

Common Mess for Officers and Jawans

580. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5312 on the 21st December, 1972 regarding common mess for officers and jawans and state the financial, administrative and other special reasons for not having a common mess for the jawans and officers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): It is not practicable to have a common mess for officers and jawans for the following reasons:—

- (i) While officers have to pay for their food except when stationed in operational areas, jawans are always entitled to free food at Government expense;
- (ii) It is feared that such an arrangement may lead to closer

familiarity between the officers and their subordinates which is likely to create difficulties in maintaining the high standard of discipline which is necessary for the efficient functioning of the Army.

Acquisition of Land for Cantonment in Bhatinda

581. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any land has been acquired for the Cantonment at Bhatinda (Punjab) and, if so, the total area of the land acquired;

(b) whether any compensation has been paid to the land-owners from whom the land has been acquired; and

(c) if so, the amount of compensation paid so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Production of Steel and Iron by Public Undertakings

582. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of production of Public Undertakings Companies producing steel and iron for the last three years for the months of September to December each year;

(b) whether there has been any improvement in the production after the Holding Company has been formed;

(c) if not, the shortfall in production in terms of money; and

(d) the extra financial burden annually by creation of the Holding Company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The production of ingot steel and saleable steel from the three integrated public

sector steel plants under Hindustan Steel Limited for the four months, September—December, in each of the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 is indicated below.—

(000 tonnes)

	Sept-Dec. 1970	Sept.-Dec. 1971	Sept.-Dec. 1972	% variation between (1)&(3)	% variation between (2)&(3)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bhilai Steel Plant					
(a) Ingot Steel . . .	641.5	691.2	703.1	(+)9.6	(+)1.7
(b) Saleable Steel . . .	519.7	621.9	594.4	(+)14.4	(+ 13.9
Durgapur Steel Plant					
(a) Ingot Steel . . .	200.6	203.9	226.1	(+)12.7	(+)10.9
(b) Saleable Steel . . .	167.0	128.2	162.9	(—)2.5	()27.0
Rourkela Steel Plant					
(a) Ingot Steel . . .	365.4	200.9	410.6	(+)12.4	(+)104.4
(b) Saleable Steel . . .	225.8	159.0	272.0	(+)20.5	(71.1
Total :					
(a) Ingot Steel . . .	1207.5	1096.0	1339.8	()11.0	()22.3
(b) Saleable Steel . . .	912.5	809.1	1029.3	()12.8	()22.2

It will be noticed that there has been a definite improvement in total production during the months September—December, 1972, as compared to the corresponding period in the preceding two years; total ingot production increased by 11.0 per cent and 22.3 per cent and saleable steel production increased by 12.8 per cent and 27.2 per cent.

(b) Steel Authority of India Limited has been incorporated only on 24th January, 1973.

(c) Does not arise in view of the replies to part (a) and (b) above.

(d) The subscribed capital of Steel Authority of India includes a sum of Rs. 2.0 crores for it to meet its initial

expenses. In addition, Government will give it an annual grant of Rs 40 lakhs for a period of 5 years for meeting its revenue expenditure.

Requests for Dual Citizenship from Indians abroad

583 SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state—

(a) whether Indians staying abroad made applications for permission to have dual citizenship i.e., retaining Indian citizenship and accepting that of any other foreign country;

(b) the number of requests received and the countries where these Indians are living;

(c) the steps taken by Government in this direction; and

(d) the policy of Government in respect of granting dual citizenship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). In August, 1972, one specific request of dual citizenship was received from an Indian national residing in U.K. Earlier, in June, 1972, the general question of allowing dual nationality to Indian nationals residing in U.K. was also raised by an Indian Association there.

(c) and (d). In both the case, Government have clarified the legal position i.e. if an Indian citizen voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country, he will cease to be an Indian citizen under section 9(1) of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

Improvement done in the Territory vacated by Pakistan

584. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what improvement had been made over the Pakistan's occupied land which has since been surrendered and the details of such improvement and the amount spent over them;

(b) whether Railways, water works and electrification, had been put up in such surrendered land; and

(c) whether in the Indian territories returned by Pakistan, no improvement had been made by Pakistan and whatever existed was dismantled and destroyed when the territories were surrendered?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Assets worth Rs. 1.44 crores approximately were left behind as detailed below:

(i) Approximately 90 KMs of metallised track prepared by us at a cost of about Rs. 61.00.000 was left behind intact in the Shakargarh Sector.

(ii) 1,660 feet of rail track was laid for the restoration of rail communication in the occupied territory in Sind. 2,000 sleepers, 18 rails each of 36 feet length, 300 fish plates and other miscellaneous stores were utilised for the maintenance of this track. This rail track was left behind intact. The approximate cost materials used is Rs. 49.600.

(iii) 53.14 KMs of track made of wooden planks known as duck boards were also laid in the occupied territory in Sind at an approximate cost of Rs. 40,45,320. These too have been left behind intact.

(iv) Defence Stores worth Rs. 41,72,872 were also left behind in the areas occupied by our forces in Pakistan. These consisted of angle iron pickets and barbed wire which were used for indicating mine fields.

N.B. These assets will be of benefit to the civil population of the vacated area.

(c) Government are not aware of any improvements having been made by the Pakistani troops in the Indian territory occupied by them. Considerable damage had been caused to buildings, land, installations and fixtures therein.

Indian made Mig Provided to Indian Air Force

586 SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL
SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Air Force has been provided with any Indian made MIG plane and

(b) if so how many such planes have been provided to Indian Air Force so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) It is not in public interest to disclose the information

Licences to Private Houses for Manufacturing of Small Arms

587 SHRI R S PANDEY Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a large number of private business houses are seeking licences from the Government to manufacture cartridges and other small arms for civil and military consumption,

(b) if so, Government's policy in this regard, and

(c) whether Government would encourage setting up such units in the country to meet defence needs of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) Yes Sir. Quite a number of applications are being received from private persons and parties for the grant of licences to manufacture fire-arms and ammunition

(b) The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 does not permit the production of arms and ammunition in the private sector. However, to meet the requirements of the Defence Services some non-lethal equipments, parts and components of lethal and non-lethal items are procured from the private sector

(c) Does not arise

Pak Move to Mobilise International Opinion for Release of P.O.Ws in India

588 SHRI R S PANDEY Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan are making efforts to mobilise international opinion and also move the U.N.O. against India to secure early release of Pakistan Prisoners of War in Indian custody,

(b) if so the reaction of Government thereto and

(c) the steps taken to counter such efforts by Pakistan abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) Government have seen reports to this effect

(b) India has already repatriated to Pakistan the POWs of the Western sector. Since the Eastern sector POWs had surrendered to the Joint Command of India and Bangladesh forces, the association and participation of Bangladesh in talks on the repatriation of these POWs is essential. Pakistan Government is itself responsible for the delay in the commencement of talks between the three countries by failing to create the conditions under which Bangladesh can participate in such talks on a footing of sovereign equality

(c) Government have taken necessary action to inform International opinion of the correct position.

Replacement of Old I.A.F. Planes with Modern Aircraft

589. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of aircraft with the Indian Air Force are quite old and have outlived their normal operational life;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to replace those aeroplanes with the modern aircraft to meet the present day needs of the IAF; and

(c) if so, the steps taken so far to acquire new aircraft to replace those old ones?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM). (a) to (c) While there are a few old types of aircraft in the I.A.F. they have not outlived their operational life. Consistent with the availability of resources and the requisite types of aircraft, modernisation of the Indian Air Force has been proceeding on a continuing basis with the phasing out of older types of aircraft and their replacement by more modern ones to meet the present and the longer term needs of the Air Force.

Establishment of Relations with Three Regimes in Vietnam

590. DR. H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the peace agreement signed between the U.S.A. and North Vietnam recently, Government have reviewed their stand with regard to establishment of relations—diplomatic, trade and cultural—with the three regimes in Vietnam; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Government of India maintains an Embassy in Hanoi and a Consulate-General in Saigon. The Government has trade and cultural relations both with North and South Vietnam. There is at present no plan to change the existing pattern of relationship.

Expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant to 10 Million Tonnes Capacity

591 DR. H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for the expansion of the Bokaro Steel Plant by stages to 10 million tonnes capacity;

(b) if so, the broad features of the scheme and its cost; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken to prepare the project report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The possibility of expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant to a capacity of about 10 million tonnes of steel per annum in stages, has been recognised by the experts. The technical and economic reports for this expansion will be prepared at the appropriate time

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from Chhamb Area in J. & K.

592. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the steps taken so far for the rehabilitation of about 18,500 displaced persons belonging to the Chhamb area in Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have already located some land for the purpose of

rehabilitation of these displaced persons. The Central Government, will render its full assistance to ensure their proper resettlement and rehabilitation.

Sale of Republic Day Parade Tickets

593. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH;
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether in future Government propose to sell the tickets of Republic Day functions as was done for the Beating of Retreat ceremony 1973, and

(b) if so the action proposed to be taken by Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) The question of regulating entry into seating enclosures for the Republic Day Parade in future by priced tickets is under consideration

पाकिस्तान के सविधान मे बंगलादेश को पाकिस्तान का सूबा दिलाया जाना

594 श्री घनशाह प्रधान क्या बिदेश मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान के सविधान मे बंगलादेश को पाकिस्तान का सूबा उल्लिखित किया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो भारत सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बिदेश मन्त्रालय मे राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पारेल सिंह) * (क) पाकिस्तान के सविधान-प्ररूप के भाग 1 धारा 1(3) द्वारा सविधान मे समुचित मशोधन करने की व्यवस्था है जिससे कि "पूर्वी पाकिस्तान प्रान्त

की जनता को, उस समय, जब इस प्रान्त मे विदेशी आक्रमण और उसका प्रभाव समाप्त हो जाये, सच के मामलो मे प्रतिनिधित्व मिल सके,"

(ख) बंगलादेश एक प्रभुसत्तासम्पन्न और स्वतंत्र देश है जिसे ससार के 95 मे अधिक राष्ट्रों से मान्यता प्राप्त हो चुकी है। ऐसी कोई भी बात जिसमे यह कहा जाए कि बंगलादेश विदेशियों के कब्जे मे है निरान्वेन है।

भारतीय सेनाओं की वापसी के परचात् खाली किए गए क्षेत्रों को फिर से आबाद किया जाना

595. श्री घनशाह प्रधान :
श्री एम० एस० बुरती :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारतीय सेनाओं की वापसी के बाद कौन-कौन से क्षेत्र पुन आबाद किये जा चुके है,

(ख) क्या कुछ ऐसे भी क्षेत्र है जिनहे सामरिक दृष्टि से पुन आबाद नहीं किया जायेगा, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उनका मुख्य व्यौरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम)

(क) उन क्षेत्रों मे जहाँ सुरगें साफ कर दी गई हैं और सुरक्षित प्रमाणित हुए हैं उनमे पुनर्वास किया जा रहा है। निम्नांकित भागों को पुन आबाद कर दिया गया है —

(1) थाको नाक क्षेत्र

(2) हुसेनीबाबा एमर्जी

- (3) खालरा सैंक्टर
(4) मुलियाकोट क्षेत्र]
(५) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।
(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Taking Over of HINDALCO

596. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND
MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any communication from the Uttar Pradesh Government that it had no objection to the taking over of Birla-owned Hindustan Aluminium Corporation (HINDALCO), and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a)
No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Unauthorised Imports by Indian Air
Force Officers**

597. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in the *Times of India*, New Delhi dated the 6th January, 1973 (p. 1) captioned 'IAF action on alleged unauthorised imports';

(b) if so, the broad details of the case and the value of illicit goods imported by the IAF Officers concerned;

(c) whether any enquiry into the whole affair has been made and any clue found to the Customs Officers also having connived at such unauthorised imports; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the preventive action which Government propose to take to stop such unauthorised imports by IAF Officers proceeding abroad on duty?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d).
An IAF courier aircraft returning from abroad landed at Palam on 31st July 1972. Acting on information received at the Air Force Headquarters, the Air Force Authorities conducted a search of the returning aircraft. The search revealed that foreign goods valued at about Rs. 65,500.00 had not been declared to the Customs. The smuggled goods were seized and handed over to the Customs Authorities.

2 A Court of Inquiry was conducted by the IAF to investigate the lapses on the part of the Air Force personnel. Disciplinary action has been taken against the personnel involved in the incident.

3. Air Headquarters have issued specific instructions that unauthorised baggage shall not be carried in Service aircraft on ex-India flights.

4. An enquiry into the incident has also been conducted by the Customs Authorities. A part of the enquiry still remains to be completed. At this stage, it cannot be said whether any Customs official has been found guilty of connivance.

5 The air customs staff has been alerted by the Customs Authorities to guard against recurrence. To this end, the rummaging of the IAF aircraft returning from abroad has been intensified.

**Bullet-Fires at the Indian Consulate in
New York**

598. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any clue has been found out of the circumstances of the bullet-

fires at the Indian Consulate in New York; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The investigation into the incident in which four rifle shots were fired on the main door of the Indian Consulate General in New York was conducted by the New York Police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They were not able to identify the person/ persons responsible.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Relations Machinery in Public Sector Undertakings

599. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the proposal to set up industrial relations machinery in the public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a). Government have no proposals to set up an industrial relations machinery separately for the public sector undertakings.

(b) Does not arise.

Talks with Soviet Union for Expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants

600. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any significant talks took place with Soviet Union on expanding the production capacities of both Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). During recent discussion with the Soviet side on the occasion of the meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission the possibility of expansion of capacity of the Bhilai Steel Plant up to 7 million tonnes of steel ingots per annum and Bokaro Steel Plant up to a capacity of about 10 million tonnes of steel ingots per annum, was recognised. Technical and economic report for the expansions are to be prepared.

12.01 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ATTACK BY PAKISTANI GUNMEN ON THE INDIAN HIGH COMMISSION IN U.K.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I call the attention of the Hon. Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon;

"Reported attack by Pakistani gunmen on the Indian High Commission in the United Kingdom."

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): At 9-30 A.M. (London time) on February 20, 1973, when the front doors of the Indian High Commission in Aldwych, London, were opened a few minutes before office opening time, some intruders in possession of arms, came into the building and attempted to hold up some members of our staff who were coming in, or were already inside. The intruders, put on masks, took out arms and started rounding up, and tying up, some members of our staff, threatening them by flourishing arms and assaulting them. One of our Security Guards on duty grappled with them and was injured in the scuffle.

Two of the masked men tied up two employees of our High Commission and threatened them, while demanding the keys of the main door. One of our officials was able to leave the building by a side door and alert the police. The police arrived on the scene within minutes and engaged the gunmen. In the encounter two of the intruders were killed, and one was injured and arrested. Enquiries are now on and we hope to know if there were any other assailants who escaped.

Apart from the Security Guard two other members of our staff received injuries. All of them received treatment in hospital, and none of them is now in danger. The London police acted with commendable promptness and brought a potentially ugly situation under swift control. I am sure the House would like me to express our appreciation for this. So far not much is known about the motivation for this outrage, but the assailants are believed to be of Pakistani origin. We understand that the police have taken possession of one sword, 3 daggers, and 2 replica guns. Police also seized from them a sizeable quantity of acid and a spray pump.

Lord Balniel, Minister of State in the United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office, called on our Acting High Commissioner in London, and expressed the regret and sympathy of Her Majesty's Government on this incident. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, of U.K., Sir Alec Douglas-Home has sent a message to us expressing deep concern over the attack on our High Commission.

The personnel of our High Commission displayed commendable presence of mind and patience in dealing with the situation.

In view of the unfortunate tendency towards violence in almost all parts of the world, especially against

diplomats, quite some time ago all our important missions abroad were given detailed guidance about dealing with security problems of this nature. These instructions were further reinforced on the 20th February 1973 to all our missions abroad.

Two senior officials of the Government of India left Delhi last night for London, to assist the U.K. authorities, if necessary, with further investigations, and to ensure full and appropriate security measures for our buildings and staff in London.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. minister has very successfully evaded the main issue involved in this incident. Apparently it is nothing but a game of toy guns but essentially it is not so. I am very sorry for the loss of the lives of two immature youngsters of Pakistan who had fallen into the trap of hate India campaign unleashed by Mr. Bhutto. I express my sympathy for those officers who got injuries in our High Commission in U.K. The minister has evaded the main issue by saying that the motivation behind the incident is not known yet. It would be wrong to look at this incident as an isolated one. It should be viewed in a broader perspective. It is part of the game of the sinister political blackmail that has been started by Mr. Bhutto on the issue of the release of Pakistani prisoners of war. Just a few days back, Begum Bhutto barked in Peking against India in a banquet given in her honour. In reply to our Prime Minister's offer for normalising our relations with Pakistan in relation to trade, cultural exchange and also communication, Mr. Bhutto has written back to say, according to today's newspaper reports, that the resumption of relations between India and Pakistan is contingent on the issue of the release of the prisoners of war. Today morning we heard a radio broadcast from BBC according to which Mr. Bhutto has said that "if India interfered in the internal affairs

[Shri Samar Guha]
of Pakistan, the Simla Agreement
will go."

In the background of all these facts comes the incident of the raid by the Black December organisation on our High Commission in U.K. This is a part of the sinister political game of blackmailing India. Before I deal with the major issue, the immediate issue before us is the security of our officials serving in all our Missions abroad, including the UK. I want to know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a report published in the London press just prior to the visit of the UN Secretary General to U.K. and India that some organisation,—it was not named exactly as the Black December organisation,—was working in the U.K. to whip up hatred against India and also to undertake some violent measures against Indian officials.

I do not know whether this information was in possession of our UK High Commission. Our U.K. High Commission is the biggest Mission of India in the whole world. About 400 employees are working there. How is it that there is no security, no check, at the gate? Nobody was challenged at the gate. Those raiders could easily enter unchallenged into our Mission and could come upto the Reception Office. How is it that such incident could happen? It is a very dangerous thing, I should say. There was no check at all. Only when the incident occurred the police was informed.

In view of this fact, the immediate issue before the Government is the security of our personnel working in different foreign Missions, in our Trade offices, Air India offices, etc. I would like to know from the Government whether concrete measures have been taken in regard to security of our personnel working there. If you view it as an isolated incident, that will be absolutely mistaken. As I said, it is a part of the game of Pakistan. There is a probability that

there may be an attack on our Missions in other parts of the world; there may be an attack on our Trade offices; there may be an attack on our Airline offices and there may be hijacking of planes flying in international areas. What concrete steps have the Government taken to assure security to our men working in different Missions, Trade offices, Airline offices, etc?

It is very difficult to differentiate the identities of a Pakistani or an Indian or a Bangladesh citizen. So, it is a very difficult task. We have very good relations with Bangladesh. I want to know from the Government whether they have also alerted Bangladesh Government in regard to security of their men working in foreign Missions and whether, in collaboration with Bangladesh, some joint effort is going to be made in regard to security of our personnel working in foreign Missions, Trade offices, Air India offices, etc.

Now I am coming to some major issues . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You come to your question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Don't you consider it as a major issue?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a debate. You can ask a question only.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The major issue is that now Pakistan has unleashed a hate-India hysteria all over the world on the issue of release of prisoners of war and also to divert the attention of the people of Pakistan from its internal crisis.

We have played into the hands of Mr. Bhutto. When our jawans won the battle of liberation of Bangladesh, what about politicians? They failed at the diplomatic table in Simla to win a durable peace. We discovered a preposterous logic that India has fought two separate battles, one on the eastern front and the other on the western front against the same

country, against the same State, against the same defence force, against the same enemy, and on the basis of that, we entered into a negotiation with Pakistan in Simla and we agreed to vacate the territory we had occupied; we agreed to release prisoners of war on western front... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is a very important point. We have entered into a negotiation on the basis of a preposterous logic that we have fought two separate battles and, on the basis of that, we have released prisoners of war on the western front and we have vacated territory under our occupation.... (*Interruptions*) They have now started a campaign of release of Pakistani prisoners of war....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a report published by Maj. A. K. M. Shahjahan who escaped from Pakistani concentration camp, that 28,000 Bengali officers...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You make out some question and answer.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I want to raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That gentleman was allowed by your goodself. Why not you extend the same privilege to me?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry I cannot allow.

(Interruptions)

अध्याक्ष महोदय : आप और ही बातें करते जाएंगे जिससे हाउस का वक्त जाया हो। समर गुहा साहब अपने आप में एक अजब किस्म के फिनौमिना हैं। उनका आप कोई इलाज बता दें तो अच्छा है। पेरे पास तो एक ही इलाज है कि मैं नेम करूं और आप हां कहें। अगर आप चुप रहेंगे तो मुझे क्या जरूरत है कि मैं करता चलूँ

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I object to your remark. I have not come to this House at your sufferance. I have not come to this House at the sufferance of anybody. I have come to this House in my own right. It is very unkind, very uncharitable and it does not behove, sitting in the Chair to make this remark. You have no privilege to call any Member in any way you like. If you have a sense of honour, I have also a sense of honour. If you have a sense of patriotism, I have also a sense of patriotism. If you have a sense of duty, I have also a sense of duty. Please don't try to treat a Member in that way. Anybody, whoever he may be, sitting in that highest position, has no right and you have to withdraw that remark. Sitting in a privileged position, you are thinking too much of your privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

श्री कमल बिबि मधुकर (केसरिया) : यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि शिमला समझौता हुआ और उसका तमाम शान्तिप्रिय देशों ने और जनता ने स्वागत किया और समझा और चाहा कि भारत, बंगला देश और पाकिस्तान के बीच मैत्री सम्बन्ध कायम हों और दुनिया में शान्ति कायम हो और इस देश का विकास हो। लेकिन स्थिति ऐसी ही हो यह बात नहीं है। स्थिति यह है कि इस देश के अन्दर और इस देश के बाहर भी ऐसी शक्तियाँ हैं खास कर अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद जो यह चाहती हैं कि शिमला समझौते का पालन न हो सके, हिन्दुस्तान, बंगला देश और पाकिस्तान के बीच बराबर टेंशन पैदा हो। इसकी आवाज आप ने भी सुन ही ली है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ किये सारी चीजें जो हो रही हैं और भारतीय हाई कमिशन में जो दुखद घटना घटी है उसका सम्बन्ध अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद की चालों से है जोकि वियतनाम से निकाले जाने के बाद अब इस तरह की कार्यवाइयाँ दुनिया में कर रहे हैं।

इस सन्दर्भ में मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि बलोचिस्तान में जो डेमोक्रेटिक सरकार थी और पाकिस्तान सरकार ने उसको हटा दिया इस घटना का भी उसी के साथ सम्बन्ध है और उसी श्रृंखला में इसको भी जोड़ा जा सकता है ?

प्रिजनर्ज आफ वार का सवाल बहुत गम्भीर हो गया है। बड़ी दृढ़ता दिखाकर हमारी सरकार ने शिमला समझौता किया था। और वह किसी के दबाव में नहीं आई। अब भी क्या यह सम्भव नहीं है कि बंगलादेश की राय लेकर उन तमाम प्रिजनर्ज आफ वार को जिन का ट्रायल बंगला देश कि सरकार नहीं करना चाहती है पाकिस्तान को सौंप दिया जाए हाकि ऐसे लोगों को तत्त्वों को मौका न मिले बटवाएँ बरपा करने का जैसी घटना भारतीय हाई कमिशन में हुई है

या दूसरी जगह हुई हैं? ब्रिटिश पार्लिमेंट में एक कजरवेडिग लेडी मैम्बर ने जो कुछ कहा है वह आपके सामने आ ही गया है और उनका आपको पता चन ही गया होगा। उसने कहा है कि पाकिस्तान प्रिजनर्स आफ वार के सवाल को फिर से दुनिया के सामने लाना चाहता है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि प्रिजनर्स आफ वार का सम्बन्ध भी क्या इस घटना से नहीं है? यदि है तो क्या आप बंगला देश की सरकार से बात करके और उसको राजी करके इसका निर्णय लेंगे कि उन प्रिजनर्स आफ वार को छोड़ कर जिन पर बि: बंगला देश की सरकार केमिस चलाना चाहती है, बाकी को पाकिस्तान के मुपुर्द कर दिया जाए, बापिन भेज दिया जाए? जिस तरह से आपने शिमला सम्झौता करने में दृढ़ता दिखाई थी, वैसी ही दृढ़ता आप इस मामले में भी दिखाएंगे?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would say that to look for any connection of the incidents in our own High Commission in London with US involvement is much too far-fetched and we should resist the temptation of always whipping the United States for any trouble that might arise in any part of the world. Similarly, I could not see any connection with the incidents in our High Commission and the happenings in Baluchistan. I don't see any connection between the two at all. We regard Baluchistan happenings or North-west Frontier happenings as an internal affair of Pakistan. We are not concerned with those incidents, with what happens there.

About the question of the POWs, I would invite the hon. Members' attention to the provision in the Simla Agreement. We have agreed that this question will be discussed between the two sides. We are prepared to discuss that question. But it is the continued intransigent attitude of President Bhutto in not recognising the realities of the new situation in

the sub-continent which is coming in the way of these meaningful discussions. It is not proper to suggest that we should unilaterally go on showing one gesture after another. That is neither wise nor proper nor in our interest.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: Mr. Bhogendra Jha, kindly sit down. I am not allowing you.

श्री यमुना प्रगद मण्डल (ममस्तीपुर) : मैं सदन का ध्यान पैरा छ की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हू। भारत सरकार की ओर से एक पत्र गया था और उस में लिखा हुआ था :

"In view of the unfortunate tendency towards violence in almost all parts of the world especially against diplomats quite some time ago all our important missions abroad were given detailed guidance about dealing with security problems of this nature."

These instructions were further reinforced on the date of the event.

यह कहा गया है कि केवल एक मिक्थोरिटी गार्ड ही हो सकती है। अफ्फा साहिब पन्त जी के चले जाने के बाद आपने हाई कमिशन का द्वार जम बड़े अफसर पर रखा उन्होंने शायद उस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया। अगर ऐसा किया गया होता तो बहुत पहले जब उनको यह लिख भेजा गया था कि आज दुनिया में इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति पैदा हो रही है तो वह सचेत रहते। फिर भी केवल एक ही मिक्थोरिटी गार्ड हो सकती है। लन्दन एक बहुत बड़ा शहर है। जब हजारों लोग इधर उधर अपने काम पर जा रहे होते हैं उन समय दिन दहाड़े इस तरह की घटना का होना व्यक्तिगत रूप से मुझ जैसे व्यक्ति के मन में शक पैदा करता है कि मिक्थोरिटी का पूरा इन्तजाम नहीं था, कमिशन के गेट पर नहीं था। अगर

श्री यमुनाप्रसाद मडल]

ऐसा होता तो इस प्रकार से विचित्र ढंग से अपने नेहरे पर नकाब डाले वे लोग भीतर घुस कर इस तरह का अन्वेषण नहीं कर पाते ऐं। हा भकना था यह सम्भव मालूम नहीं होता है। अगर हमारे कक्ष पर साहब जो लायब्रन आफिसर है उन्होंने चतुराई से तेजी से और तुरन्त जा कर स्काटलैण्ड यार्ड को टेलीफोन न किया होता तो हमारे कानने ही वफादार देश मेवक जो विदेशो मे नाम कानते है उनकी हत्या हो जाती। इस मौके पर उन्होंने जो इडना दिखाई और वीरता और दण भक्ति का काम किया उसके लिये वे प्रशंसा के पात्र है श्री दत्त और श्री मेन गुप्त के साथ तलवार के साथ जा दुर्व्यवहार किया गया, अगर पांच दम मिनट के अन्दर स्काटलैण्ड यार्ड के अफसर और पुलिस न आते तो पता नहीं क्या हो जाता। अफसरों और पुलिस ने जिस तत्परता के साथ काम किया उससे स्काटलैण्ड यार्ड की प्रतिष्ठा मे बृद्धि हुई है, उसने नाम कमाया है। यह एक ऐसी घटना है जिस मे हर भारतवासी को उस पर गव होना स्वाभाविक है। इतनी तत्परता से काम करके उसने अपने लिए यश कमाया है। मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेटमेन्ट मे कहा है

"Inquiries are now on and we hope to know if there were any other assailants two escaped"

इस के बाद उन्होंने यह भी कहा है

"So far, not much is known about the motivation for this outrage, but the assailants are believed to be of Pakistani origin"

यै इस के साथ एक दूसरी घटना को भी प्रकट कर रहे हैं। बताया जाता है कि कर्कश सम्बन्ध के सिद्धांतों पर तीन निजवान, इतिहास के अन्तर्गत, जिन्होंने परेनिका था, उन्नीस अन्तिम महीने अन्तिम पाकिस्तानी अन्तिम

जो व्यक्ति हमारे हाई कमिशन मे हुई घटना मे मारे गये, उन को उन लोगों मे शहीद की पदवी दे दी और उन्हें मारने वालों को खूबार कहा। उन्होंने ब्रिटिशर्स को गालिया दी और कहा कि "ब्रिटिश जस्टिस सिस्टम"। मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वे इन्ट्रूडर्स थे अनधिकृत प्रवेश करने वाले थे। उन को माफ और स्पष्ट शब्दों मे कहना चाहिए कि वे पाकिस्तानी स्टूडेंट्स थे और मिम-गार्डिड स्टूडेंट्स थे। अखबार मे कहा गया है कि वे नन्दन की निमी फँकटरी मे काम करने वाले लोग थे। क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि वे लोग इन्ट्रूडर्स नहीं थे वास्तव खनी थे।

इतना ही नहीं 20 तारीख को भूटो साहब न इंग्लैण्ड के अखबारों को यह धमकी दी है कि अगर उन्होंने पाकिस्तान की स्थिति के बारे मे सही समाचार प्रकाशित किये और इस तरह की बातें लिखी कि "पाकिस्तान इज भ्रान फायर", तो वह इस प्रश्न को ले कर उस देश के साथ सम्बन्धों के बारे मे सोचेंगे।

यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि भारत सरकार ने अपने अफसरों का इन्वेस्टिगेशन मे मदद करने के लिये इंग्लैण्ड भेजा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि क्या अन्य देशों मे हमारे मिशन और इम्बेसीज को सिक्युरिटी के सम्बन्ध मे उचित कदम उठाने की हिदायत दी गई है। मैं समझता हू कि उन्हें इस बारे मे आगाह कर देना चाहिए।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would like to make two observations. These people, when they actually intruded into the building, were not masked; they put on masks, after entering the building. Secondly, as regards the arms that they flourished, they took them out from bags after entering the building. So, at the time when they were entering the building, there was no suspicion which could

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

I will like to know what steps do Government propose to create international opinion against such incidents?

Keeping in view the possibility that such incidents may create some kind of tension between Indian and Pakistani residents abroad, particularly in UK, which may have other implications, I would like to know whether any guideline has been issued to our citizens abroad, particularly those in London about the likely impact of this incident and the stand that we expect them to take. I will also like to know the possible impact of this incident on the Indo-Pak relations and on the Simla agreement.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Sir, as to the impact of this incident on the Simla agreement, I would like to say that an incident of this nature, regrettable as it is, should not be regarded as an incident which should cast a permanent shadow on the Simla agreement. That would not be in our interest; that would not be even in the interests of Pakistan. I would only like to say that, as I have said earlier, the question of the prisoners of war has already been agreed to be discussed between the two sides; Pakistan's non-acceptance, and non-realisation of the reality of the situation at the present moment is the main impediment in the way of a discussion which can result in a settlement of the question of the prisoners of war.

We should also make it clear that incidents of this nature,—even if the motivation to put pressure on the international community on the question of the prisoners of war,—such tactics, if anything, will produce a negative effect rather than a positive effect even on the question of the prisoners of war. I would like to make this position quite clear.

The international opinion in such matters is quite clear. No one in the international community will ever

support or would be prepared to condone incidents of this nature where the sanctity of a diplomatic mission is violated, where the person of the diplomat is subjected to assaults and injuries and where an attempt is made to take them as hostages. Obviously, all this is so much against the international norms that I have no doubt in my mind that the international community would be one in condemning such incidents

Then, to be fair, the statement issued by the Pakistan Embassy in London does show that it has reiterated that the question of the prisoners' of war, should be settled by peaceful means between the two countries. That also does indicate that there is no official attempt to utilise such incidents for the purpose of pressurizing us or for pressurizing any other country in this respect

It is very difficult to issue any guidelines to our nationals in the United Kingdom or in any other part of the world. Our nationals know fully our policy in this respect. That is, to obey the laws and to behave in a peaceful manner in all foreign countries including the United Kingdom. I would like to say that our people are quite happy, quite intelligent, and we need not unnecessarily feel concerned that mischief-mongers of this type can really pose any significant danger to our Indian citizens in the United Kingdom. I know something of the nature of our people in the United Kingdom. They are strong enough and they can stand on their feet and we need not entertain undue concern on that score

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Prakash—absent.

12.43 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have given notice of an adjournment motion. I want to make a submission in regard to that. Quoting from what you said—(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already given my ruling. Do not do it every day, when I have given my ruling.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not permitting you. I have already given my ruling. I am sorry. I am not allowing it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Point of order on what? I have disallowed it. You have made it a practice to interrupt the House every day. No please.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not do it. I am not allowing it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry; do not bring it every day. I consider the subject-matter to be a continuous matter. You can discuss that under the President's Address.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I tell you there is no contradiction at all; and there is an opportunity for discussing this matter over the President's Address and in the Budget. I am not allowing it.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: After all, my patience is not unlimited; I am not allowing it; I have read everything; I am not allowing it. This was discussed in the last session; it is continuing. You will have ample opportunities; you are going to have this discussion. If you make it a practice to interrupt the proceedings every day, I must assure you that I have also a limit to my patience. I am not going to tolerate it every day. I thought I must not be impatient on the first, day, the second day, the third day. But if you go on like this I will have my own way.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): The trouble is this. On the basis of your earlier ruling by which you had

refused admission to the adjournment motion on the question of prices, can you, on the same basis, refuse admission to this?

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling was quite clear; the question of prices is a continuous matter and therefore it cannot be discussed in the adjournment motion. The rising prices is a continuing matter; this rise is part of that continuity. I link it with the other matter also; you are going to have opportunities.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to enter into arguments; I am not allowing anybody.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: *

MR. SPEAKER: Unless I permit any Member, it will not go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: *

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): He must quit the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I ask Mr. Bosu to either withdraw his observations or withdraw from the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Bagusarai): Mr. Speaker, may I suggest to you that the offensive words may be expunged?

MR. SPEAKER: He is doing it every day. He did it in on the first day; on the second day.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am here to interpret the rules. If they are there to interpret the rules, the whole House will be a mockery.

Will you please withdraw from the House? It is for the Chair to regulate the proceedings of the House. The Chair is bound by the rules. This gentleman is casting an aspersion on

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Mr. Speaker]

the Chair. I request him either to withdraw his observations or to withdraw from the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I don't withdraw (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am so sorry; I cannot tolerate it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMIAH): I would appeal to the hon. Member to kindly withdraw his observation. Otherwise, I will have to move a motion. I request him to withdraw his observation in the interest of harmonious working of the House and with a view to maintain the dignity of the Chair. I again appeal to him to kindly withdraw his observation or, otherwise, I will have to move a motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. I will not withdraw.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: That does not mean that he should cast an aspersion on me. I am very sorry. He will have to either withdraw his observation or withdraw from the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will not withdraw.

(Interruptions).

13.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot force me to give my ruling as you want. It is a continuing matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: A large number of Members in the Opposition feel strongly that a contradiction has arisen which needs to be resolved . . .

MR. SPEAKER: There is no contradiction.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I request you to kindly look into it.

MR. SPEAKER: He gave a motion in the morning. I saw it. There is no contradiction.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to proceed with the House unless he withdraws it. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, please withdraw these words or withdraw from the House.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): May I humbly ask what is the unparliamentary language used by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu? He criticised you on the floor of the House..

MR. SPEAKER. That is a reflection on the Chair. He must withdraw it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: There is a price rise which has been admitted even by the Government. Why not you admit the adjournment motion?

श्री हुकम चन्द कठबाय (मुरेला) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सदन में तीन बार से
बुन कर आ रहा हूँ। . . . (बबबबाब) . . . मैं
यह कहने आ रहा था कि जबसे आप अध्यक्ष
बने हैं, आपने जो सेवाय की हैं सरकार की वह
बहुत ही सराहनीय हैं। . . . (बबबबाब) . . .
सदस्यों को इस तरह की बात कहने के लिए
मजबूर होना पड़ता है। इस तरह के सवाल
यहां उठाये जाते हैं लेकिन इधर की बात आप
सुनते नहीं हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: I must say whether it is this side or that side, we are bound by the precedents and rules. The rules are that when opportunities are available, no adjournment motion shall be taken up.

A call attention motion was discussed yesterday. You are already having a discussion continuing on the President's address. You are given opportunities to speak on that. You are going to have a discussion on the Budget. You are going to have a discussion on the Demands. You can censure the Government. All these opportunities are there . . .

In the case of a matter which is a continuing matter... (*Interruptions*). You discussed it in a previous discussion, you discussed it in the last session. You are again demanding it. I am really very sorry. I cannot allow it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): We want to explain our position. You gave that decision on that basis that it is a continuing affair. But, Mr. Banerjee pointed out, Mr. Mishra also pointed out, that if you read the Minister's statement, you would find that it is a recent occurrence; there is a spurt in the prices recently.

Secondly, you say that the President's Address is going to be discussed and the Budget demands also are to be discussed, and that there will be ample opportunity to discuss the rise in the prices. But, that does not prevent in admitting an adjournment motion, because, in the year 1968, the House met on the 12th when the President gave his Address and on the 14th...

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the question.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: On the 14th February, an adjournment motion was moved and admitted in this House even though on the same day the President's Address was about to be discussed.

That Adjournment Motion was moved by Mr. Madhu Limaye and the subject matter was: "The widespread resentment and outbreak of violence in Assam consequent upon the Central Government's contradictory and irresponsible pronouncements on the reorganisation of the State of Assam, etc." This was accepted to be taken up for discussion by the House even though the President's Address was to have come up for discussion and even though the Budget was yet to be discussed. In this Motion, substitute 'Andhra' for 'Assam' and everything will fit in. So, Sir, there is a precedent for having admitted an adjournment motion even before the Motion

on President's Address was discussed. It is nothing new.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a continuing matter.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: It does not preclude Adjournment Motion being taken up, which seeks to censure the Government. It is of recent occurrence, as it is made out in the statement made yesterday by the hon. Minister. It affects the entire country. It can be taken up for consideration. Therefore, this is not something new which we are asking. You may kindly take your own time and give a ruling. Not now, but you may kindly consider it in your Chamber and give your ruling. I am ready to wait.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a continuing thing. Rising price is a phenomenon. This was continuing since the last two sessions. This matter was discussed in every session.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will just read out one or two things with your permission. You said yesterday: 'It is a continuing matter.' You said that the rules say that it must be of recent occurrence. I would like to quote from the very statement of the hon. Minister. This is what he says:

"After showing the usual seasonal fall during October-December, 1972, the prices of cereals have again shown an upward trend. The rise in the prices of coarse cereals has been particularly pronounced. The index of wholesale prices of cereals on 3rd February, 1973 was higher than last year's corresponding index by 16.2 per cent."

He said this. 16.2 per cent increase in the wholesale rate...

MR. SPEAKER: It is rising continuously. This matter has come up in so many sessions.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I take it, Sir, that you do not consider this matter, this price rise situation, to be a sufficiently urgent matter, to merit

a separate discussion? The Government and the ruling party are not interested in this discussion—they are trying to evade the issue,—but I really do not understand your attitude. It is an explosive situation.

MR SPEAKER: Once I allow it, I will be setting up a precedent over continuity.

SHRI SEZHIYAN It is of recent occurrence and there is a precedent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: **

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA I think Government should also be willing to discuss this matter. Please ask the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also. The Finance Minister is also here. What is the objection of Government to having a separate discussion on this?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: You have given a ruling. We want you to reconsider it.

MR SPEAKER: Whatever be my ruling, if hon Members want to submit that I should reconsider it, they can say so, but not in the manner in which Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has tried to do that is, by casting aspersions on the Chair (*Interruptions*).

MR SPEAKER He should withdraw those remarks (*Interruptions*).

MR SPEAKER I am not permitting him (*Interruptions*).

MR SPEAKER: It is for the Chair to reconsider the matter. But he cannot cast reflections on the Chair. That is my point. If he casts aspersions, I cannot allow. He must withdraw those words, or he must withdraw from the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I would like to suggest a way-out... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not listening to him, unless he withdraws those words. I am not allowing him. Let him please withdraw his words. Unless he withdraws those words, I am not permitting him. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Order, Sometimes members may agree with the ruling, sometimes not. But it is a different matter when a member is rude and aspersive. In such a case, it is very difficult for the Chair to proceed. (*Interruptions*).

MR SPEAKER: If I were to give my ruling under coercion, it is very difficult. If you just coerce me for that it is very difficult. (*Interruptions*).

MR SPEAKER: Reasoning is all right, but you cannot be aspersive on the Chair. That I cannot tolerate. If Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu withdraws the words, he can speak.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I won't withdraw.

MR SPEAKER I have already said that it is a different matter to make submissions and for the Chair to reply. But this hon member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has been insistently, consistently and persistently disobeying, has been aspersive and has been casting so much reflection on the Chair. I have asked him to withdraw and I ask him again, to withdraw.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On a point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: **

MR SPEAKER: I have already named him, and he is not withdrawing.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

13.25 hrs.

SUSPENSION OF MEMBER

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
 TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU-
 RAMAIAH): Sir, I move:

"That Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, a Member of this House who has been named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for two days namely today and tomorrow."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, a Member of this House who has been named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for two days namely today and tomorrow."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Under what rule is that motion made? Let it be a one-sided affair, but you must hear our point of order. What has happened is completely out of order. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is out of order. I am raising a point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I am raising a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER. I have heard you enough. If a Member is named by the Speaker, and if the motion is made, the motion is forthwith put to the House, that the Member be suspended from the service of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is not the rule. We have not framed this rule.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the rule.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am raising a point of order. My submission is that no motion can be brought before the House in which we are not expected to participate.

MR. SPEAKER: The rules are that the motion should be put forthwith. The Speaker has forthwith to put the question.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Before hearing my point of order, you were very keen to permit the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to move his motion. That is my grievance against the Chair. Although I would not use the same words as Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has used, my feelings are very disturbed on this, namely, the Chair does not give us an opportunity to express our point of view.

MR. SPEAKER: I have put the motion before the House.

I request the Hon. Member to leave on his own; even at this stage I request the Member to withdraw. (*Interruptions*). It is not a question of sentiment. (*Interruptions*)

13.35 hrs.

TERMINATION OF SUSPENSION OF MEMBER

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I move, under proviso to rule 374, that the suspension of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu be terminated forthwith and that the words objected to by the speaker be expunged.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) I support this motion.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a motion moved under proviso to rule 374; it is as follows

"I move:

"That the suspension of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu from the service of the House be terminated forthwith and that the words objected to by the Speaker be expunged".
 (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: May I make it clear that I have accepted it on the request of the Opposition Leaders. They have made a request that I should accept it in this form. But I would also request the Opposition leaders that whatever be the arguments between us, whatever they submit, whatever I submit, there is a limit. When there is no limit, when this gentleman who is not satisfied comes direct on the Chair, it is very difficult to function.

Now, I put it to the vote of the House. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I have ascertained it from them. It will not be treated as a precedent. It does not look nice that any gentleman who is angry with me should come down upon me. In future, I will not tolerate it. I hope, all of you agree to it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): I request you Sir, to adjourn the House for lunch. This can be considered after Lunch. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I make this appeal to the Minister? We took his motion as accepted although it had not been formally put to the House and the House did not divided on that. We could have divided on that issue. My appeal to him is this. The Hon. Speaker was pleased to put this motion by us to the House, and this must also be accepted in the same manner, and the matter must be closed. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: May I request the hon. Members to resume their seats? So far as the objection that the previous motion was not put is concerned, I would like to say that it was put and it was passed. I gave my ruling on that. I also read a portion of the relevant rule that it was not to be

discussed, it was to be put by the Speaker. After that the hon. leaders of the Opposition groups came to me. I made it very clear to them, "I have no intention to say 'no' to you, but please also, on your part, consider the matter that if these things are repeated, it becomes very difficult to run the House. You may differ from the Speaker, you may disagree with the Speaker but do not come down on his head and say 'You are this and you are that' I do not think you will get a better Speaker than myself. For today, I accept this as the solution. But please do not take it as a precedent. I will not treat it as a precedent. So, I put it to you. I hope, you will kindly accept this.

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH: on this side of the House are anxious to protect the dignity of the Chair, and whatever we have done today is for that purpose. But if you in your wisdom, think that this course of action will ensure that we have not objection to that.

MR. SPEAKER: I am doing this just to accommodate and show my goodwill to the gentlemen who brought this motion to me. I do not want to show them any discourtesy. After all, all of them are not Jyotirmoy Bosus.

The question is:

"That the suspension of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu from the service of the House be terminated forthwith and that the words objected to by the Speaker be expunged."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI INDEAJIT GUPTA: On our request for a discussion on the prices, will you say something?

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

18.50 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ECONOMIC SURVEY, 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of 'Economic Survey, 1972-73'. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4212/73.]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF BHARAT DYNAMIC AND HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): On behalf of Shri V. C. Shukla, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Annual Report of the Bharat Dynamics, Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4213/73.]
- (2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4214/73.]

STATEMENTS OF ASSURANCES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I beg to lay on the Table following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha:

3370 (Air) LS—8

Fourth Lok Sabha

- (i) Statement No. XXVII Sixth Session, 1968.
- (ii) Statement No. XXVIII Seventh Session, 1969.
- (iii) Statement No. XXVII Eighth Session 1969.
- (iv) Statement No. XXV Ninth Session, 1969.
- (v) Statement No. XXVIII Tenth Session, 1970.
- (vi) Statement No. XXVII Eleventh Session, 1970.
- (vii) Statement No. VIII Twelfth Session, 1970.

Fifth Lok Sabha

- (viii) Statement No. XIX Second Session 1971.
 - (ix) Statement No. XI Third Session, 1971.
 - (x) Statement No. X Fourth Session, 1972.
 - (xi) Statement No. IV Fifth Session, 1972.
 - (xii) Statement No. II Sixth Session, 1972.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4215/73.]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coal Board, Calcutta, for the year 1971-72. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4215/73.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF COAL BOARD 1971-72

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coal Board, Calcutta, for the year 1971-72. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4216/73.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUNDS AND FAMILY PENSIONS FUND ACT, PAYMENT OF GRATUITY (CENTRAL) RULES AND REPORT OF INQUIRY RE. ACCIDENT IN BAILADILLA IRON ONE PROJECT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND RE-

HABILITATION (SHR G. VENKAT-SWAMY) I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952:—

- (i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Seventh Amendment) Scheme, 1972, published in Notification No GSR 1419 in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 1972

- (ii) The Employees Provident Funds (First Amendment) Scheme, 1973, published in Notification No GSR 63 in Gazette of India dated the 20th January 1973 [Placed in Library See No 4217/73]

- (2) A copy of the Payment of Gratuity (Central) Rules 1972 (Hindi version) published in Notification No GSR 1488 in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 1972, under sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972 [Placed in Library See No. LT-4218/73]

- (3) A Copy of the Report of Inquiry (Hindi and English versions) on fatal accident on the 5th June, 1972, at Deposit No 5 Project of Bailadilla Iron Ore Project of the National Mineral Development Corporation [Placed in Library. See No LT-4219/73]

13 50½ hrs

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SIXTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam):
I beg to present the Sixty-fourth Re-

port of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Forty-first Report relating to Ministry of Works and Housing.

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

SECOND REPORT

SHRI R K SINHA (Faizabad) I beg to present the Second Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1971 on 'Suburban Services'

13 51 hrs

FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA (Bareilly) I beg to move

That this House do further extend upto the 30th April, 1973, the time for the presentation of the Report of Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating certain payments, dealings in foreign exchange and securities, transactions indirectly affecting foreign exchange and the import and export of currency and bullion, for the conservations of the foreign exchange resources of the country and the proper utilisation thereof in the interests of the economic development of the country "

MR SPEAKER The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the 30th April, 1973, the time for the presentation of the Report of Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating certain payments, dealings in foreign exchange and securities, transactions indirectly affecting foreign ex-

change and the import and export of currency and bullion, for the conservation of the foreign exchange resources of the country and the proper utilisation thereof in the interests of the economic development of the country"

The motion was adopted.

13.51½ hrs.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa). I beg to move:

"That this House do further extend upto the first day of the second week of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, the Securities contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the first day of the second week of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we will take up further consideration of the motion of thanks on the President's Address after lunch. We now adjourn for lunch and meet at 3 p.m.

13.52 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Two Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now resume the discussion on the President's Address. Shri Dhote.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have raised an Adjournment Motion and it was said that Government are trying to find ways and means to raise the discussion on that subject. I only want to place on record our request that you may be pleased to ask the Government to make a statement so that we can hold ourselves in preparedness to raise an adjournment motion on price rise which is so very vital for the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Dhote. . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है दिल्ली के अन्दर तीन हजार अध्यापक पकड़े गये हैं, एक हजार अध्यापको को नौकरी से निकाला गया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिये कामरोको प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया जाय। यह बहुत जटिल समस्या है, इससे उत्तेजना फैल रही है। इसी तरह से जो कीमते बढ़ रही है उसके लिये भी कामरोको प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया जाय।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I understand that the hon Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, after consulting the party or the Prime Minister, will decide about having a discussion on the price situation. My second point is this. This is very important. I request the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to kindly convey this point to the Defence Minister and the Minister of Irriga-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

tion and Power. This is about the powercut in the defence factories in Kanpur and throughout U.P. Sir, because of the power-cut, production has been reduced in all the defence factories. Unfortunately, the U.P. Government has exempted HINDALCO, the aluminium factory of the Birlas. But they have not exempted all the ordnance factories, the production of which is so very vital for the defence of the country.

I would only request you, Sir, to ask the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to convey this to the Defence Minister, to see that the powercut is restored in those factories. Otherwise, all the workers in Kanpur are going on a day's token strike on the 26th of February.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Well, it has gone on record. The Government are here. They must take note of it. They are taking notes.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने क्या निर्णय दिया ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It does not call for my comment.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में आपका क्या मत है। आप क्या निर्णय ले रहे हैं ?

श्री दिनेश भट्टाचार्य (सीरमपुर) सभा पटल पर रखा गया है, गवर्नमेंट विचार कर रही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, let him please co-operate. I have allowed him. That is all.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपका निर्णय क्या है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It does not call for my comment or my ruling or my remark at all.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ तो कहिये, कामरोंको प्रस्ताव स्वीकार करेंगे या नहीं। हरियाणा के तमाम अध्यापकों में उत्तेजना फैल रही है। एक हजार से अधिक अध्यापक नीकरी से बरखास्त कर दिये गये हैं। एक तरफ़ सरकार कहती है कि रोज़गार दिलायेंगे लेकिन दूसरी तरफ़ बेरोज़गारी फैल रही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, let him co-operate. Let him please sit down. He is repeating the same point.

श्री बाबूशत बाट (नागपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आन्ध्र में राष्ट्रपति की हुकूमत चल रही है, गोलियों, डण्डों और संगीनों की नीक पर वहाँ की हुकूमत चल रही है, लेकिन गोलियों और डण्डों के बल से आज तक दुनिया में कहीं भी अमन और शान्ति स्थापित नहीं हुई है। यदि वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति की हुकूमत लागू होने से कोई हल निकलता है तब तो ठीक है, लेकिन यदि हल नहीं निकलता है तो इस पर गौर करना चाहिये। वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति की हुकूमत से ऐसा जाहिर आ है कि आन्दोलन और ज्यादा तीव्र होता जा रहा है। आज तक दुनिया में हिटलरशाही के बलबूते पर, गोलियों या डण्डों के बल बूते पर कहीं शान्ति और अमन प्रस्थापित नहीं हो सका है और न ही आन्ध्र में राष्ट्रपति की हुकूमत गोलियों के द्वारा, इस देश की मिलिट्री के द्वारा, इस देश की पुलिस के द्वारा डण्डों के भरोसे हुकूमत कर सकती है। हो सकता है कुछ दिनों के लिये, कुछ समय के लिए शांति हो जाये, लेकिन वह शान्ति स्थायी शान्ति नहीं होगी। बल्कि यह होगा calm before storm

आज हम देश में प्रजातन्त्र की बात कहते हैं—प्रजातन्त्र क्या है ? केवल चुनाव सड़ना या यह संसदीय प्रजातन्त्र या फ़ैसलावेन्दी डेमोक्रेसी प्रजातन्त्र नहीं है। प्रजातन्त्र में प्रजा क्या कहती है, यदि हम उस पर गौर नहीं कर सकते तो हम हुकूमत करने के काबिल नहीं हैं। आज आन्ध्र में लोग क्या कहते हैं—यह हम

देख रहे हैं, लेकिन हम चुप बैठे हैं, केवल राष्ट्रपति की हुकूमत वहां चल रही है। कारण क्या है? आज आपने देखा होगा कि आन्ध्र में प्रत्यक्ष आन्दोलन में वहां की सरकार उत्तर आई है, पार्टी-इन-पावर आन्दोलन में है, वहां की सरकार, राज्य और केन्द्र के कर्मचारी आन्दोलन में है और यह खबर भी आई है कि वहां की हाईकोर्ट की वार एमोनिशन ने प्रस्ताव पास किया है—सरकार का निषेध करने का, आन्ध्र और तेलंगाना की माग करने का। वहां की अदालतों और जजों ने अपना काम करना बन्द कर दिया है। ऐसी अवस्था में लोगों की माग पर गौर नहीं करते तो हम क्या कर रहे हैं, क्या करना चाहते हैं, हमारे दिल में क्या है—यह सबाल हमारे सामने खड़ा है।

आज की भयंकर अवस्था को महजूर रखते हुए राष्ट्रपति की हुकूमत उसका अन्तिम सात्यगण नहीं है। वहां के लोग आन्ध्र की माग कर रहे हैं, तेलंगाना की माग कर रहे हैं, आन्ध्र और तेलंगाना देने के अलावा या एक नया स्टेट्स रिआगनिजेशन कमीशन देने के अलावा और कोई हल नहीं है, लेकिन हम उनको राष्ट्रपति की हुकूमत दे रहे हैं, डण्डे, गोलिया या राष्ट्रपति की हुकूमत इस सबाल का हल नहीं है। यदि हम सबाल का आप्र प्रजातांत्रिक हल निकालना चाहते हैं तो उसका रास्ता अलग है, उसका ढंग अलग है। लेकिन हम उसके ऊपर गौर नहीं कर रहे हैं। हम सत्ता की मस्ती और उन्माद में रह सकते हैं लेकिन सत्ता का उन्माद इतना भयंकर होता है कि फिर सारा विचार करना ही बन्द हो जाता है। इस देश में फिर से छोटे छोटे राज्यों का पुनर्वर्धन होना चाहिए, यह माग जब की जाती है, जब यह सवाल खड़ा होता है तो मेरे सबाल से यह सबाल और यह मांग देशभक्ति के भाव से की जाती है। इस मांग के पीछे राष्ट्रभक्ति होती है। जब लोग इस तरह का मूवमेन्ट खड़ा करते हैं तो उसके ऊपर सिक्का मारा जाता है कि यह सब कुछ लोगों का, लोगों से लोगों का

मूवमेन्ट है, यह तो बुजुर्ग मूवमेन्ट है, यह तो रिप्रेजेंटेशनरी का मूवमेन्ट है, यह तो बड़े व्यापारियों का मूवमेन्ट है, क्योंकि कुछ लोग यानी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी उसमें शरीक नहीं रहती हैं। आज मूवमेन्ट की ऐसी परिभाषा हम देश में की जा रही है। जब आंध्र की पूरी जनता, वहां की सरकार, वहां के बच्चे, वहां के कर्मचारी, तेलंगाना की जनता, वहां के जज, आफिसर्स, मारे के मारे लोग आन्दोलन में हैं, यदि फिर भी वह बुजुर्ग मूवमेन्ट है, वह कुछ लोगों का मूवमेन्ट है, कैप्टलिस्ट्स का मूवमेन्ट है, ऐसा सिक्का उसके ऊपर मारा जाता है तो मैं समझता हूँ यह लोगों के ऊपर बहुत बड़ा अन्याय होगा और लोग इसको बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे।

एक बात का ध्यान हमें रखना होगा कि आज हम देश में कांग्रेस पक्ष को कोई आल्टर्नेटिव पक्ष नहीं है। कोई और आल्टर्नेटिव पक्ष न होने की वजह से पार्टी-इन-पावर, सरकारी पक्ष को कुछ बुनियादी बातों पर गौर करना चाहिए। यदि हम देश में प्रजातन्त्र को निभाना है तो पार्टी इन पावर के लोगों को और ज्यादा जेनरम होना चाहिए। आज केन्द्र में जिस पक्ष की सरकार है उसी पक्ष और उसी दल की सरकार आंध्र में है, तेलंगाना में है और वही सरकार बगावत करती है। वही सरकार जनता को साथ लेकर यह माग कर रही है। उसी माग पर यदि हम गौर नहीं करते तो समझना चाहिये कि हम देश को एनार्किज्म की तरफ ले जा रहे हैं। फिर भी कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं रहेगा और दूसरी कोई आल्टर्नेटिव पार्टी जो कांग्रेस को रिप्लेस कर सके वह हमारे देश में नहीं है। ऐसी अवस्था में यह जो सिक्का मारा जाता है कि यह रिप्रेजेंटेशनरी मूवमेन्ट है, यह जनता का मूवमेन्ट नहीं है, उन भाइयों से मैं कहता हूँ कि आपने आंध्र में क्या किया, तेलंगाना में क्या किया? वहां पर आकर कुछ कहते कि यह तो रि-

[श्री जाबुत छोटे]

एक्शनरी मूवमेंट है। हाईकोर्ट वालों ने जो फैसला लिया है, जजेज काम पर नहीं जाते हैं वह सारे लोग तो इन्स्टेलेक्चुअल ह। कहेंगे कि इन्स्टेलेक्चुअल बुर्जुआ होते हैं। ऐसी परिभाषा आ सकती है। तो मेरा कहना है कि ऐसी अवस्था में इस देश को एनार्किज्म की तरफ ही ले जाना होगा। इन बातों पर हमें गौर करना होगा। ऐसे मस्ती में ही चलता रहेगा तो स्थिति सुधरेगी नहीं। दो तीन जगहों पर बम मिले, कुछ बम के कारखाने निकले कुछ दलों पर आरोप लगाया गया कि जिसकी गहराई में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लोग चीखते हैं, चिल्लाते हैं और उसका जवाब हम गोलियों से, लाठियों से, डंडों से और संगीनों से देते हैं। तो फिर लोगों के सामने दूसरा रास्ता क्या है? अगर वह बम नहीं बनायेंगे, हाथ में हथियार नहीं लेंगे तो फिर क्या करेंगे?

इस देश में छोटे छोटे राज्यों का पुनर्गठन होना चाहिये। यह मांग राष्ट्रभक्ति की है, देश भक्ति की है। हमारे यहां फेडरल सिस्टम आफ गवर्नमेंट है। यदि यूनिटरी फार्म आफ गवर्नमेंट होती तो फिर छोटे छोटे प्रान्तों की जरूरत नहीं होती लेकिन जब फेडरल सिस्टम आफ गवर्नमेंट है तो हमारे देश में छोटे छोटे राज्यों का पुनर्गठन होना आवश्यक है, स्वाभाविक है। यह हमारे राष्ट्र की मांग है। यदि हम इसको स्वीकार नहीं किया तो इतिहास साक्षी है, प्रान्त केंद्र के खिलाफ बगावत कर सकते हैं। इस लिये इन्दीय शासन की मजबूती के लिये, इस देश और राष्ट्र की एकता के लिये भी छोटे छोटे राज्यों का पुनर्गठन होना चाहिये। ऐसा करना बहुत जरूरी है। छोटे छोटे राज्यों के पुनर्गठन पर विचार न करते हुये यदि कोई कहदे कि यह तो सेक्टेरियन मूवमेंट है, यह विघटनवाद है, यह विभक्तवाद है तो वह अनुचित होगा। यह ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव स्माल यूनिट्स की जो मांग है वह देश की

मांग है। यह न तो सेक्टेरियन और न ऐन्टी-नेशनल है। यह देशभक्तों की मांग है :

छोटे छोटे राज्यों का पुनर्गठन करने से कई सावल हल हो सकते हैं। एक तो लोगोंकी आवाज जनता की आवाज शासनकर्ताओं तक पहुंचेगी। जब जनता की बुलन्द आवाज शासनकर्ताओं के कानों तक पहुंचेगी तो उसका काफी प्रभाव पड़ेगा। जब शासनकर्ताओं पर उसका प्रभाव पड़ेगा तो वह ज्यादा जिम्मेदार होंगे। राज्य सरकार जब जिम्मेदार होती है तो परिवर्तनशील बनती है। इसके अतिरिक्त लालफीताशाही बड़े राज्यों की तुलना में छोटे राज्यों में कम होती है। ब्यूरोक्रेसी की जो पकड़ है वह भी बड़े राज्यों की तुलना में छोटे राज्यों में कम होती है। प्रादेशिक समतोल विकास विशाल राज्यों में असम्भव है। रोजनल वैंनेन्स और इम्बैलेंस की जो हम बात करते हैं उसको अर्थशास्त्र के दायरे में बिठाने की कोशिश की जाती है लेकिन उस वक्त हमें देखना चाहिये कि विशाल राज्यों में, खास तौर पर फेडरल सिस्टम आफ गवर्मेंट्स में प्रादेशिक विकास के लिये छोटे छोटे राज्यों का होना बहुत जरूरी होता है। आज देश की यह मांग है कि इस पर हमें गौर करना चाहिये। बड़े राज्यों के शासनकर्ता ज्यादा गैर-जिम्मेदार होते हैं। मिसाल के लिए हम देखते हैं महाराष्ट्र में वहां की राजधानी बम्बई में है। गोंदिया से बम्बई 600 मील दूर है। वहां के भूखे प्यासे आदमी, गरीब आदमी, लेण्डलेस लैबरर की आवाज बम्बई तक नहीं पहुंच सकती है। और न वह गरीब लोग बम्बई तक पहुंच सकते हैं। छोटे राज्य होने से जब राजधानी उसके दायरे में हो जाती है तो वहां के लोगों की आवाज का प्रभाव वहां के शासनकर्ताओं पर पड़ता है। इस दृष्टि से भी हमारे देश में छोटे-छोटे राज्य होने आवश्यक है। इस मांग पर विचार करने के अलावा हम आगे बढ़ते हैं और चाहते हैं कि जब तक वहां

पर शान्ति और अमन नहीं होगा, आंध्र प्रदेश में तब तक हम बातचीत नहीं करेंगे और न कोई समझौता करेंगे। प्रजातन्त्र के शासनकर्ता ऐसे नहीं हुआ करते हैं कि यदि शान्ति और अमन नहीं होगा तो हम बात भी नहीं करेंगे यह कौन सी बात हुई ? तेलगाना का सवाल, आंध्र का सवाल, विध्वंस का सवाल—इन सबाला पर हम गौर क्यों नहीं करते ? विदर्भ और तेलगाना की मांग एक जैसी है। एम० आर० सी० ने यानी फजल अली कमीशन न विदर्भ की मांग कबूल की, तेलगाना की मांग कबूल की। इसी सवाल पर विचार करने के लिए धर कमीशन बैठा था, उसने भी विदर्भ की मांग उठाई, तेलगाना की मांग उठाई। खाम तो यह इसी सवाल पर जे० बी० पी० कमीशन बैठा जिसकी रिपोर्ट आज दफ्तर में है। जवाहरलाल नेहरू, बल्लभभाई पटेल और पट्टाभि-सीतारमैया—इन तीनों की जो रिपोर्ट आई वह दफ्तर में है। उन्होंने विदर्भ की मांग उठाई। सैपरेट विदर्भ में तहां की जनता का कल्याण और उसका निर्माण करना चाहिये। ये सारी रिपोर्टें बहा मौजूद हैं उनके ऊपर गौर न करके सरकार राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर दे डंडे चलाती है, गोलिया चलाती है, इससे समझ का हल नही होने वाला है।

आज हमारे सामने कई प्रश्न हैं, केवल आर्थिक प्रश्न ही नहीं है। इसलिये हर प्रश्न पर हर पहलू से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। आज सौराष्ट्र का मामला है, महाकौशल है, कर्नाटक है, उत्तर खंड और दक्षिण खंड का मामला है, मध्य भारत का प्रश्न है, इन सबके ऊपर गौर करने के लिये क्यों नहीं हम दूसरा स्टेडस-री-आगनाइजेशन कमीशन बैठाते। मैं विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि आज अगर सरकार इस बात की घोषणा कर दे कि हम दूसरा कमीशन बैठा रहे हैं तो सारी अशान्ति खत्म हो जायेगी,

अन्यथा गोलिया से शान्ति नहीं आयेगी। अगर यहां सदन में आज प्रधान मंत्री कह दें कि हम एस० आर० सी० बना रहे हैं तो मामला शान्त हो जायेगा। गोली और डण्डे से शान्ति नहीं स्थापित की जा सकती। जिस पक्ष का शासन केन्द्र में है उसी का शासन आन्ध्र, तेलगाना और महाराष्ट्र में हैं, लेकिन बदकिस्मती हमारी यह है कि पार्टी इन पावर के लोगो से नहीं पूछा जाता कि उनकी क्या राय है। विदर्भ में यदि कांग्रेस वालो से पूछा जाय कि उनकी क्या राय है तो निश्चित रूप से कहेंगे कि विदर्भ प्रान्त बनना चाहिये। महाराष्ट्र में जितने मंत्री हैं, चीफ मिनिस्टर से लेकर कनिष्ठ मंत्री तक, उन सबने आवाज बुलन्द की थी कि विदर्भ बनना चाहिये, नागपुर विदर्भ की राजधानी होनी चाहिये। लेकिन उनको कुछ चन्द चादी के टुकड़े मिल गये इसलिये वे आज चुप हैं। सरकार का यह कहना कि वह जो कहती है वही जनतन्त्रीय है और जनता जो कहना चाहती है वह अप्रजातन्त्रीय है, यह उचित नहीं है। सरकार कहती है कि पहले आन्दोलन समाप्त करो तब हम बात करेंगे। क्या इस तरह जनता की भावनाओं को दबाया जा सकता है ? नहीं।

वियतनाम में निक्सन साहब ने, अमरीका ने जो कत्ले आम किया, उसका हम निषेध करते हैं, इजराइल के साथ अरब जिम डग से पेश आ रहे हैं वह भी हम देख रहे हैं और बगलादेश में याहुया खा ने, पाकिस्तान में जो नगा नाच किया उसका भी हम निषेध करते हैं। लेकिन मैं शासन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आन्ध्र और तेलगाना में जो आप कर रहे हैं, मासूम बच्चों को पीट रहे हैं, मार रहे हैं, उनके बुनियादी अधिकार छीन लिये हैं, क्या वह उचित है। यह कौन सा न्याय है ? आप डंडे के बल पर तानाशाही चला रहे हैं इससे काम नहीं चलेगा।

[श्री ज.बुत घोटे]

कहा जाता है कि जो इस आन्दोलन का समर्थन करते हैं वे रिएक्शनरीज हैं, रिएक्शनरी मूवमेंट है। यह तो सैतान के मुँह में बाइबिल देने वाली बात है। मुझे याद है कि जब आजादी की लड़ाई चल रही थी और नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस आजाद हिन्द फौज लेकर भारत माता की मुक्ति के लिये आ रहे थे तो इसी देश के कुछ तत्वों ने कहा था कि नेताजी फासिस्ट हैं, उनके दलाल हैं। वही लोग आज कहते हैं कि आन्ध्रा का जन आन्दोलन रिएक्शनरी मूवमेंट है। कल माननीय इन्डजीत गुप्त जी ने अपने भाषण में आन्ध्र आन्दोलन को रिएक्शनरी कहा था। हम भी उनकी पार्टी के साथ रहे हैं, उनकी पार्टी जब हमारे साथ रहे तो वह प्रोग्रेसिव मूवमेंट हो जाता है। और उनकी पार्टी न हो कर अगर कोई दूसरी पार्टी हमारे साथ हो तो वह रिएक्शनरी मूवमेंट हो जाता है, यह ठीक नहीं है।

अन्त में मेरा यही निवेदन है कि स्टेट्स की रीआर्गेनाइजेशन कमीशन बनना चाहिये और उसको यह सवाल सौंपा जाय। यह बहुत जरूरी है। मैं नहीं कहूंगा कि श्रीमती, इन्दिरा गांधी को कोई गुमराह कर रहा है ऐसा कहना उनका अपमान है, क्योंकि वह स्वयं काफी बुद्धिमान हैं। लेकिन विदर्भ, तेलंगाना और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के सवाल पर ऐसा शक होता है कि कोई उनको गुमराह तो नहीं कर रहा है? यदि बाकई में कुछ लोग उनको गुमराह कर रहे हैं तो इस शक का निदान तेलंगाना, आंध्रा और विदर्भ का निर्माण करके किया जा सकता है। यदि आप स्वयं करना उचित न समझें तो एस० आर० सी० कायम करके उसको यह काम सौंप दिया जाय।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Sir, I very well appreciate the feelings of my hon. friend, Shri Dhote, when he spoke about Vidarbha but I do not understand the

manner in which he has tried to defend violence, acts of vandalism and fascist methods that are perpetrated in Andhra Pradesh. I would like this House to consider the basic points that are involved in this situation. Now I am not going into the merits or demerits of separation of Andhra Pradesh into two parts. I want to deal with a problem that is confronting democracy in Andhra Pradesh. My sympathies go to those unfortunate people who have fallen victims to the firings and other acts of vandalism that have been perpetrated in Andhra. Many of them are innocent and they have been spurred to take to this path of vandalism and violence by certain unscrupulous elements, to further their personal or party interests. I plead with Government that their families should be adequately compensated. My sympathies are also with those unfortunate people who have been burnt alive. Public property has been destroyed. Private property has been looted. Arson and loot have been let loose. By whom? Not by the average Andhra or Telengana person who is no less patriotic than any other citizen of the country.

SHRI RAJAGOPALA RAO (Srikulam): You have ont said anything about molestation of women by C.R.P. (Interruptions).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Andhra Pradesh has got a glorious history. The separate Andhra movement was started in 1913 even before the Father of the Nation thought of reorganising the Congress Committees on a linguistic basis. But every time there was a national interest, the people of Andhra have subordinated themselves to that bigger national interest. Though the separate Andhra Movement was started in 1913, they could get a separate State only in 1953. When the Simon Commission came to this country, it was the Andhra Kesari who bared the chest and faced the British bayonets. They could not get Andhra State then. Whereas the people of Orissa

and Sind got their own States. The same thing happened subsequently. Whenever the national interest comes, the people of Andhra Pradesh made glorious sacrifices for the cause of the nation. I am confident, even now, they will certainly bear in mind the national interest involved in this movement and rise to the occasion again and play their patriotic and rightful role in the national activities.

I want to ask Mr. Vajpayee: Who is sponsoring the movement there? There are the Senas, the para-military forces, that have been set up in Andhra Pradesh today. The National Flag is being burnt and Andhra flag is being hoisted. I ask my friends: Is this nationalism? Is it the intention of the agitators to lead a secessionist movement?

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): So far, nobody has burnt the National Flag, not only the National Flag but even the Congress Flag, according to my knowledge. He has no right to say all these things because he has not visited that area so far.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: My hon. friend, Shri K. Suryanarayana, who swears by the Prime Minister for progressive policies, did not raise his voice to condemn the unprintable, the unspeakable, way in which the idol of the nation is being character-assassinated in Andhra Pradesh. I am still to hear my hon. friend.

The national forum should have a clear perspective of the matter. As I said in my opening remarks, the question is not about the separation of Andhra or Telangana. The question is whether parliamentary democracy should survive in this country or not. I want to ask my friends here whether they subscribe to this sort of anti-democratic, fascist and totalitarian methods to be adopted there. I will be one with them to plead for bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh if it is ascertained in a demo-

cratic and parliamentary manner. I am second to none in joining hands with my people to demand for a separation of Andhra and Telengana, if they genuinely feel for it, but not in this atmosphere surcharged with violence.

I may tell my friends that the depression of violence is now on the coast of Andhra and the weather forecast is that it is going towards Vidarbha, it is going towards Madhya Pradesh, it is going towards Mysore, it is going everywhere. This is the cyclone that is going to engulf us. If the leaders of the Opposition come up to the expectations of parliamentary democracy for which they profess day in and day out, they must join hands with all forces of democracy in this country.

First, you must help to bring normalcy in that part of the rife-stricken area of Andhra Pradesh. You must rise to the occasion. I know Mr. Piloo Mody will be laughing because he feels that it is a situation in which he can take advantage. I may tell Mr. Piloo Mody, "If you reap the wind, you are going to reap the whirlwind because the day will not be far off when you have to face it and succumb to this sort of a thing." I ask you: Have you ever seen, in recent events, that a party which has got a overwhelming majority in the State as well as at the Centre that they have imposed the President's Rule? They could have continued the Ministry. The Central Government knew fully well that tempers must cool down and that there should not be an impression created among the common people that the Government is acting in an arbitrary manner. They wanted to give full scope for the people to express themselves in a democratic manner.

If majority of the legislators express a desire that they want a particular thing to be done, I do not think any democratic Government will go against the wishes of the de-

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mocratically elected people. In 1971, the Andhra Pradesh people, in a very unique manner, rallied round the Prime Minister under her progressive policies, and the entire 27 seats were captured by the Congress . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: The T.P.S. merged in 1972?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: There was T.P.S. in 1972 when the Assembly elections were fought, the Congress trounced the T.P.S., even in Telengana. This was the will which was demonstrated (Interruption) There was T.P.S. whether it was Satyanarayana Reddy or Viswanatha Reddy, I do not know.

Slogans of North and South were raised. I tell Mr. Vajpayee, slogans of secession were raised. A sort of colour was given as though it was a confrontation between North and South.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): We never support that.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: You do not support when it does not suit you, you support when it suits you.

I ask my friend, Mr. Piloo Mody, whether he will subscribe to it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Ask me any question you want.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Please do not take my turn. Please wait for your turn.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You wanted to ask me something.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The situation in that part of the country is very peculiar. It is the duty of every political party not to give room to this sort of fascist methods. I appeal to the DMK also because they have given up the idea of secession. I am not attributing motives. They felt that it was futile to preach for secession. They gave up that idea under their great Leader, Shri Annadorai. They know that they

have to play a very constructive role in the mainstream of national life. They knew it and therefore they gave up the idea of secession. I, therefore, ask my friends to help restore normalcy in Andhra Pradesh. After all, Andhra Pradesh is one of the biggest States, having a population of 4½ crores of people.

The President, in his Address, has made a significant observation. The President, himself being an eminent Andhra, is being respected by all sections of the people. This is what the President has said:

"The problem in that State has a long history."

He was associated with its movement for long. He knows that He has actively participated in it. He was the beacon light. He gave the guidance in all the national movements that have taken place in that part of the country. He fought against the feudal Raja, the Raja of Boobili. He did not even visit the place. His photograph was enough in 1937 to rally round him . . .

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): In 1957 he lost.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: You are going to lose. Your days are coming to an end.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: That was because of double member constituency (Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The President, in his Address, has further said:

"We view with grave anxiety the resort to violence in an attempt to settle this problem. Such violence is opposed to the basic values we cherish; it has resulted in the loss of valuable lives and extensive damage to public property."

In no unmistakable terms the President has clearly stated this even in

his previous broadcast speech. The Prime Minister also, in her appeals, has made it clear, that in a democracy no last word is said, there is every scope for consultations, that in a democratic manner all the issues can be settled but no issue can be settled on the streets. That is the clarion call given by the President.

What is happening in Andhra?....

SHRI PILOO MODY: How do you know? You have not been there.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In Andhra Pradesh, we are struck with a great famine, especially, the Rayalaseema Districts. There are villages after villages without any drinking water. As a matter of fact, in this struggle, Rayalaseema has lost its identity. Nobody thinks of Rayalaseema. Telangana at least has some safeguards in the Constitution because the voice of Telangana has been raised from time to time in this House. So, it received the attention of the Government of India. But, what about Rayalaseema? It is worse than Telangana—I am telling you....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Are you preaching trifurcation?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: There is stark poverty in the Rayalaseema districts. No relief works have been undertaken. Not even irrigation projects were taken up. I have been voicing the feelings of those people. Not even a railway line has been put there. (Interruptions) A railway line which was surveyed in 1905 was not found feasible. They say that relying on the old records of 1905. The entire social and economic life has come to a standstill. Secunderabad and Hyderabad receive milk and rice from the Andhra area but they are denied. They say Telangana and Andhra Bhai Bhai. But they are denied. But, in the absence of it, what is being done? Lorries after lorries are being exported outside by vested interests which have got a stake in this agitation. Such anti-social activities are going on.

Are we to shut our eyes to this sort of anti-social, anti-national policies and activities to be indulged in by these people? I am asking you the question.

When Andhra was separated from Madras, we had our genuine grievances—the people of Rayalaseema. We said that we have got our apprehensions; we are a backward people, and our voice may be suppressed, and we want some assurance. A sort of gentlemen's assurance, the Sribagh Pact was arrived at. It was not a pact that was given a statutory status as was given to the assurances of the Telangana people. We wanted a gentleman's agreement. Leaders from both sides said that Rayalaseema's interests would be protected. We wanted the capital in Rayalaseema. Again, there was an uproar and agitation, led again by the same people who are leading the agitation now. We wanted Kurnool to be the capital. They said, 'Kurnool? No. It should be Bezvada'. But, there were patriotic elements, patriotic persons in the northern Circars who said, 'No, we must honour our commitments'. That is how Kurnool was chosen. The great Prakasam, the Andhra Kesari, said 'Kurnool is being chosen as a temporary capital because our aim is to go to Hyderabad—the Vishala Andhra'. The Vishala Andhra, the people's movement for Vishala Andhra—the Communist Party of India and other progressive parties organised the Vishala Andhra movement. . . (Interruptions) Hon'ble Member, Mr Joshi is forgetting the facts. His party was not there.

Time and again it is being said in this House that the people and leaders of Telangana never wanted an enlarged Andhra State. We are doing the greatest disservice to the memory of those revered leaders who worked and fought and gave up their lives for an enlarged State—Andhra Pitamaha Hanmanta Rao, Jamalapuram Keshawa Rao, these are the names worth remembering, who

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fought for the enlarged State. Then, there is Ramakrishna Rao who gave up his Chief Ministership. He made the biggest sacrifice. He gave up his Chief Ministership for the sake of an enlarged State.

Sir, I want to pose some questions. We are not talking today about the viability of the bigger States or the larger States. We have to fight for a principle. It is often said that if the Hindi speaking people are having two or more States why not the Telugu people speaking the same language, why cannot they also have two or three States. These States have emerged out of a historical process. We came from Madras, that is, we the Telugu-speaking people, and again, we were joined with Telugu-speaking people and so this has a historical process and it was a historical fact.

As a matter of fact Sir, the seat of Telugu-speaking empire was in Telengana alone. It is the Kakatiyas of Warrangal who brought all the telugu regions under one umbrella. Now again all the Telugu speaking people were brought under one umbrella. It is a question of time. At one time, at the earlier stages, the Circar districts were ceded to the British. Afterwards Rayalaseema went and then the rest of the telugu-speaking people were in the Nizam State. My friend Mr. Rameswara Rao was the Maharaja of Vanaparathi, he does not know about this thing. Among the Kakatiyas of Warrangal, Rani Rudramma was an outstanding ruler, under whom the Telugu culture and language flourished.

Sir, the very name Telugu has been derived from 'Thrilinga'. I do not know how the word of Andhra has come about. If I were there at that time, at the time of the formation of Andhra Pradesh, I would have put the name Telugu Nadu. That would have been the best, the appropriate name for the Telugu speaking State. In Telugu State, Telugu became the casualty in that this has impaired the

formation of imotional integration. The Tamil Nadu Government gave a status and prestige to the language of Tamil. We failed to do that. That is why we are paying the penalty today.

The assurances given to the people of Telengana in the shape of Public Employment Act would have gone on smoothly and ended by 1974 had not it been for the calamitous judgement of the Supreme Court. Sir, I said on the 21st November last year while moving a Call Attention Motion in this House that we are afflicted by two calamities, one is a natural calamity and the other, man-made calamity that is, the supreme court judgment. It has given a very peculiar judgment. Again recently there was another judgment delivered by Justice Obula Reddi. He said that Telengana people are not Mulkis but people coming from outside and who have got residential qualification of 15 years are mulkis. My friend Mr. Satyanarayana Rao and Rameswara Rao are not Mulkis according to this judgement but my friend Mr. S. B. P. Pattabirama Rao is a Mulki. So, a funny situation has arisen out of the judgment. Are we to go by such judgments which are not at all related to the actual state of affairs? That is why, to remove this anomaly, Parliament came with this Mulki Act. It was the PM's formula. Prime Minister's formula was not imposed on the leaders, but they themselves wanted it. After due deliberation when they failed to come to an agreement the formula was found out. Some of the separatist leaders are my good friends. They went to Vijayawada as integrationists and returned as separatists. Even one hour before the meeting, Mr. B. V. Subba Rao spoke of integration in an Advocates meeting. When he attended the other meeting he said, I stand for separation. At 3. O' clock he was an integrationist and 4 O' clock he became a separatist. He said: I stand for separation, this is what had happened.

The reason for my putting forward this point is that the situation was manipulated in that manner. What was the reason and what was the magic that happened within two hours as a result of which Mr. Subba Reddi who stood for integration started standing for separation and the other leaders who stood for integration turned over to separation?

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH (Tirupathi): He has not understood the great difference between separation and bifurcation. We are not asking for separation but we are asking for bifurcation. (Interruptions).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAH: Let us face all these facts squarely. I would appeal to my hon friends, and I would appeal to Shri K. Suryanarayana also. He himself said that he tried his best and he could not do it. But I would make this request to him. Let us sit across and discuss all the problems. There are various problems, for instance, the problems of my area which I would like to put forward. There are these neglected areas. What is going to happen to Rayalaseema? All these aspects have to be discussed. (Interruptions). I would like to tell my hon. friends that they cannot cow me down with all sorts of threats. I have got great respect for my hon. friend who is holding a different view, but he must also appreciate my views. Just as a respect his views, he must also appreciate and respect my views. That is my democracy. My complaint is that they are trying to throttle democracy.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: No, Sir.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAH: My complaint against my hon. friends is only this that they are not respecting my views. Whatever view I may have, even if I come to the absurd position of agreeing with Shri Piloo Mody, I must have the right to hold whatever view I feel is correct. In a democracy, one should have free-

dom to hold views even if they are diametrically opposite to those of another. That is the kind of situation that has to be created. I would appeal to all these friends to eschew violence.

Andhra occupies a unique position. It is the link between the north and the south. But today the south is cut off from the north and communications have been cut off. For whose sake? If railway property is destroyed, if crores and crores worth of property are destroyed, it is public property and it is our property which is destroyed.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: (Nizamabad): Only one per cent of the people do that.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: For that, they imposed President's rule, but even with all their police and military, they have not been able to deal with that one per cent.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Only one man was enough to kill Mahatma Gandhi. My hon. friend knows the history.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAH: We have to play a very key role. We have got sixty Members of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh, and so Andhra Pradesh is a big political force. If the majority of my friends do not want integration, let us separate; but let us separate as friends and not in rancour. Let us separate without any cries of confrontation and without raising the slogans of north versus south. These are dangerous trends. This may not stop with bifurcation; it may even go to trifurcation. We have to be ready for all these things.

I tell my friends this; we have to uphold the dignity of Parliament, we have to preserve democratic values and fight it out in a democratic manner. I am second to none in asserting that in a democracy it is the will

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of the majority that should prevail, and it shall prevail. I ask my friends instead of creating complications, instead of allowing themselves to be played into the hands of the vested interests, instead of bringing the entire economic and social life of Andhra to a standstill, let them go and work for bringing about normalcy. Poor people are suffering. Rs 28 crores were given to Andhra whereas Rs 75 crores were given to Maharashtra.

SHRI PILOO MODY And Rs 5 crores to Gujarat

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH But the Rs 28 crores were not spent. People are groaning in poverty, backwardness and famine. We have to help these people. It is the downtrodden, dumb millions who are suffering. We should not make them cannon fodder to suit our political ends.

SHRI PILOO MODY Only Andhra Congress is suffering, nobody else.

SHRI G VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) Mr Deputy-Speaker, I will restrict my remarks to Andhra Pradesh. Normally I would not have spoken on this, but I will do so to put the record straight, leaving the rest of the subjects to be dealt with by my leader.

As the President has rightly put it, the problem in Andhra has a long history. It has not suddenly sprung up. It has been there for a long time, from 1956. The situation prevailing in Andhra is very grave. All of us are concerned and, as Shri Venkatasubbaiah put it, all the people from the south are feeling it every minute because the entire south is cut off from the north. That was why the DMK Party and our Chief Minister appealed to the Central Government to immediately find a solution and restore normalcy in Andhra Pradesh and see that bloodshed is immediately stopped.

This was the purpose of visit to some districts of Andhra. But unfortunately, some of the vested interests saw a ghost in my visit and made all sorts of false propaganda.

The movement for bifurcation or division is a mass movement. All sections of society are participating in it. Whether they are teachers, students, gazetted officers or non-gazetted officers, whether they are doctors, lawyers, engineers or ladies—all sections of society are participating in it, irrespective of caste, creed or religion.

Yesterday, I was listening to the speeches of some communist leaders this side and ex-communists on the under side who are now sitting with Congressmen. It was nothing but a repetition of the same thing that this movement is run by vested interests and all are reactionaries. I want to ask them who are the reactionaries and who are the vested interests who are leading the movement in Andhra, yesterday it was sought to be made out that it was only a small handful of people who were running the agitation and it is against the backward people and Harijans. I have been some of the memoranda which I received. One is a memorandum from the Bar Association, Guntur, then there is one from the Muslim population of Guntur. Then there is one from the students from the SRS Government College, Puttur. There is one from the Andhra NGO's Association, Chittoor District, then there is one from the Andhra Teachers' Association. Again there is a memorandum from the Puttur Town Congress Committee—of course the ruling Congress. Here is another from the Andhra Medical Officers' Association, then one from the Tenali Bar Association. Another is by the Andhra Sena, Nellore district Students action committee.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY: Only one Sena is there.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It is led by his leader, Shri N. G. Ranga.

Then there is a memorandum from the Jai Andhra Mahila Mandal, Eluru, West Godavari district. This is the memorandum from the NGOs of Puthur. Again, this is from the teaching staff of Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupathi. This is from the Town Congress Committee, Tirupathi. (Interruption).

SHRI PILOO MODY: Here are the rest.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I will have them too! Now, I want to ask the people who say that this is a movement of vested interests, are all these people vested interests—students, teachers, NGOs, lawyers and doctors. Are all these people vested interests? They said that these are divisive and disruptionist and separatist forces. Let me read from a newspaper which has very great following on that side and this side, *Patriot*. It says who are the vested interests. I wanted to find out. Here is the answer. It is today's *Patriot*. The caption is "Stripped off powers." It says, "Above all, the induction of P. V. Narasimha Rao, a Brahmin, as Chief Minister could not be stomachied by the two powerful communities of Andhra, Reddies and Khammas." Now, who wanted to divide the people on communal lines? Is it not these vested interests that are working behind these things, whether it is from the All-India Radio or newspapers or magazines, these are the vested interests who are working against the mass movement. It is the vested interests who work to quell the mass movement. It is the tyranny of a minority of a handful of persons over the mass movement of the people in Andhra and these are the vested interests. Is it a sin to be born in the Khamma community or the Reddy community?

Are the Khammas and Reddies reactionaries? If this is the definition, what is Mr. Raghu Ramaiah? Is he a reactionary? He is a Khamma. What is Mr. Raghunatha Reddy? He is a Reddy. Is he a reactionary? So long as they are with the people of the Moscow Congress, they are all socialists; all progressive people. Once they go out of it they are reactionaries! That is what I say. Subba Reddy is a reactionary now. But in the month of December he was a socialist. And these 85 MLS of the Andhra region and the 50 or 55 MLAs of the Telengana region were all socialists in the month of December till they resigned, till President's rule was imposed. Once these ministers resigned, they were dubbed as reactionaries. I do not know who is having this magic wand which can convert the social-socialists into reactionaries and the reactionaries into socialists within a minute or so. Shri Indrajit Gupta is having it and he is supplying it often to some of the Congressmen who are all ex-communists. This is the situation in Andhra Pradesh and these people say all the vested interests are doing it. It is not the vested interests; it is this vested interest which wants that militant agitation should die down and the agitators should be driven out, and we are doing all sorts of false propaganda.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): How about MGR?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: If you want to speak, I will stop.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: How about MGR?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: He is your puppet. (Interruptions). They say that this movement was against the Harijans. Let them find out. This is not a movement against the Harijans, or the backward classes. If it is so, who wanted Narasimha Rao to be the Chief Minister? If the Central Government wanted, if the

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Prime Minister wanted a really backward class man to lead Andhra Pradesh, that a Scheduled Caste man should lead Andhra Pradesh, why did they choose Narasimha Rao? She should have selected one Muniswamy who resigned. You should have select Subba Rao who was the first Harijan to resign from Cabinet when Subba Reddy and other colleagues were considering to resign or not. A Harijan was the first gentleman to resign from Narasimha Rao's Cabinet. This is not a movement against the Harijans. The Harijans are backing this movement.

The majority of MPs and MLAs are in favour of a re-division or bifurcation. But when these people, want some of them who really want integration like Mr. Venkatasubbaiah, I can understand it. But he did not say so. I was trying to find out whether he supports separation or integration. Till the end I was not able to understand his speech. Most of them are staying in Hyderabad or in Delhi. I want them to go back (An Hon. Member: To Vijayawada?) I am serious; if they feel the movement is misguided and that people are misguided, let them go back and convince people or let them join the movement. This blood-shed cannot continue, let us put an end to it. The CRF and the Army had been despatched to all the 12 districts of Andhra. All the educational institutions are closed. They are occupied by the CRP and the Army. No office is functioning. Even the Collectors and DSPs are sitting in their houses and doing their work. The Gazetted officers have struck work. The colleges are closed and if they want to open them they have to send CRP first and then only the students have to come in. Sales-tax, motor vehicles tax and other commercial taxes cannot be collected and not even this mighty Government of India is able to collect income tax. Where is your

Government in Andhra? It is paralysed.

If you listen to the Vijayawada and Hyderabad Radio stations they will say that normalcy has been restored. On the 19th I heard, when there was a bandh in Telegana and in Andhra when 3.5 crores of people of Andhra and 2 crores of people of Telengana observed a bandh the radio said that a few shops were closed and the RTC buses were plying in Vijayawada. All the papers say that no buses were plying but the radio says that the buses were plying.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I did not get a cup of coffee in 200 miles of travel. Everything was closed.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: That is why the angry people of Andhra call the Akashvani as abadhalanvani or avakasanavani meaning thereby it is an opportunist Radio and speaks lies.

Narasimha Rao's Ministry was dismissed. Nobody shed tears. The President's rule was imposed. Mr. Venkatasubbaiah referred to it. Who wanted to change the leadership there? Who said that Narasimha Rao should be dismissed and somebody else should come? It was their own creation. When Mr. Nehru was there he wanted good people and strong people to lead the States. Now the entire thing was put in reverse gear when Madam became Prime Minister. She wanted light weights and people with no following and no grass roots to lead the Government and she nominated such people as Chief Ministers so that they could be easily dominated and powers would come to the Centre. That is why Narasimha Rao has to come to Delhi every week and to consult the Prime Minister even on small matters. For declaring a holiday he had to come to Delhi. (Interruptions)

When the police fired on people so many people were killed. More than 200 persons are dead. But the official figures say only 60. Not even a single

judicial enquiry has been declared. Why do not order judicial enquiries at least in some sample cases? When people die as a result of police firing even the dead bodies are not handed over to the relatives. Any Government will pay some ex-gratia payment to the relatives of the dead when they die as a result of police firing. This morning during the question hour I was here and there was a question on compensation for the loss of properties. For cattle, mules, pigs, and camels which were lost in Kashmir ex-gratia payments were made. I want to ask the Government of India one question when human beings are dead when they lose their relatives, cannot we pay something to them? On the other hand whom are they paying? There are some people who got compensation from the Government. An integrationist M.L.A. Shrimati Sarojini Bai got Rs. 56,000 by way of compensation. What did she lose? She lost a few chairs and some furniture.

Shri Prabhakar Rao, another Congress integrationist MLA was paid Rs. 26,000. The junior partners also must have their share of the booty. The CPI Group leader, Shri Sri Krishna got Rs. 15,000. The poor tax-payer's money is given as a bribe like this, though it is called compensation. Do you want another Narasimaha Rao to lead Ministry there?

About the CRP's atrocities, one must go to the people there and hear them. Mr. Piloo Mody pointed out that there were 140 cases of atrocities in just 3 days in Vijayawada. CRP broke open. They were beaten. The houses of many advocates were broken open. They were beaten, dragged to the streets and made to sweep the streets. There are many cases of thefts of cycles, transistors and watches by CRP. I can give the addresses of the people who have complained. This is the first time we hear that CRP is stealing. One Jivarathnam, a constable in the RPF, was beaten up by the CRP after he

identified himself as a constable of the RPF.

In yesterday's *Hindu* it is said—this news is from Cuddapah—

"In a surprise move, the Border Security Force today took virtual control of the building of the Cuddapah District NGO's Home here and took steps to prevent NGOs and others from entering the building.

The Superintendent of Police, Mr. S. C. Dwivedi, when asked said that the building was taken over under orders from the District Collector and Magistrate by the Border Security Force in his presence and it was the District Collector who could say under what provisions of the Defence of India Rules it was ordered to 'be taken over.'

Under what rules are you doing this? The law of the jungle is prevailing in Andhra. What is the job of BSF in Cuddapah? Are they protecting the borders from Mysore, from Mr. Lakkapah? They should have been in Ladakh and in the borders of Rajasthan and Punjab. This is how Government is misusing the forces. They want to suppress this mass movement.

The Circar Districts are blamed. Yesterday Mr. Indrajit Gupta was blaming them. I do not know what is wrong in being born in the fertile Circar districts through which Krishna and Godavari are flowing. My friend Mr. Maran comes from Tanjore district, which is a fertile district. What is wrong about it? The people there feel they have grievances, even though you may say, they have no grievances at all. You have a round table conference, talk to them and solve the problem. The Circar districts cannot even get soda water bottles. Soda water is banned. For the first time, the mighty Govern-

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ment of India is shaking before soda water bottles. It has been banned because they say, people are using it against the CRP. But who was the first person to use the soda water bottle against peaceful agitators? It was an ex-Minister, Shri Venkata Anam Reddy. He put gramophone needles in soda water bottles and threw them on the peaceful agitators in Nellore injuring a hundred people. Mr. Narasimha Rao, the then Chief Minister, called him to Hyderabad, garlanded him, called him Andhra Kishore and made him a Minister. Of course, he remained as Minister just for two days and the ministry was dismissed. All these things are happening because of the blunders that the Government of India are committing one after another. When this Mulki Rules Bill was brought before this House, speaking on behalf of the DMK, I demanded that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

Let all the elements, all the interests, in Andhra and Telengana areas be consulted; let us find out a compromise formula, a consensus, of Andhra and Telengana regions; and then pass the Bill. But what did the people do? They wanted to rush through everything. The 5-point formula was announced by the Prime Minister; in the evening, the Cabinet had to ratify it. The Andhra gentlemen wanted to have their own consultations. Mr. Narasimha Rao said, "Go to the *varandah* and finish your consultations." They also finished their consultations. Finally, they said that everything is all right. They thought that 5-point formula will be a panacea for all the ills.

Those days are gone. Now, 85 Congress MLAs have resigned; 21 MPs from Andhra and Telengana have given their resignations. You neither accept the resignations nor you talk to the leaders. You call them reactionaries. You pump in money to see that the movement is defeated. Is that going to solve the problem? No. If you really want to stop the blood-shed, to stop the atrocities of

C.R.P. and vandalism and violence of which Mr. P. Venkatasubbiah spoke, you must have a round-table conference of all the elements put together, of all the leaders, and solve the problem.

SHRI PILOO MODY: First withdraw the C.R.P.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Not only that. There is indiscriminate use of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. Thousands of people are being arrested under the Act. D. M. K. Secretary, Shri T. Siva Pranada Rao, has been arrested. The police are foisting false charges. During our Assembly elections in Pennur, Mr. Gangadar Rao was our candidate and he has been arrested and charged under Section 307 I.P.C., attempt to murder. I asked what is the crime he has committed. They said, he led a procession to the house of one of our colleagues, an M.P., Mr. Ankineedu Prasada Rao. Now, he is facing charges under Section 307 I.P.C.

This is what is going on in Andhra Pradesh. If they still feel that the real issue is not the division or the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, that the people are not behind this movement, let them find it out. There are four vacancies in the Assembly, two in Chittoor district and two in Krishna district. Let them have Assembly elections and find out the pulse of the people. If they do not like it, let them have an Opinion Poll on the question of the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh and let them prove to the world that the people are not behind this movement. I am sure, 99 per cent of the people will vote for the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh. That is what I could gauge from the feelings of the people there when I visited those areas.

Let them allow the Assembly to meet and decide it. Let the elected representatives from Andhra and Telengana come to Hyderabad and take a decision about the future of

the State. Otherwise, the only alternative will be to dissolve the Assembly and have fresh elections to the Assembly. Let the people give their mandate. If they want bifurcation, let them vote for candidates who want separation. Let the people be given a chance to decide their future.

I want that the police repression should be stopped immediately. All those arrested under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act be released. When this Bill was brought before the House, the Government gave an assurance that it was not be used against political opponents. But they are making indiscriminate use of the Act. All the political opponents are being arrested under the Act. They should be released immediately.

Before I conclude, I would like to say that it is not a new problem. Even earlier, when the Telengana people were asked whether they would join Andhra, the then leader M. J. V. Narasing Rao said in 1956—I quote:

"Any forced merger was bound to result in perpetual conflict."

This is what he said in 1956. We now find a perpetual conflict.

We are not for vandalism and violence. In fact, our late revered leader Anna said that any political movement, any political party, should eschew violence. But we must have the normalcy restored first. The Central Government must take the initiative. The ball is in the court of the Central Government. By calling it an agitation of vested interests, by calling it an agitation of reactionary forces, you are instigating the agitation. You are not going to stop the agitation that way. It is insulting the people of Andhra Pradesh. Already, the Andhra people are infuriated and very angry people. Normally, they are docile people. Once they are irritated, it is very difficult to stop them.

Let me quote a Telugu proverb:

Dharmaja Alugane Alugadu

Aliginawani Edirinchi Waru Ledu

I tell the Government of India that once they irritate them, it is very difficult to stop them. They have to go and talk to the people to find out a solution.

श्री एच० के० एन० भगत (पूर्व दिल्ली) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले कुछ दिनों से विपक्ष के कुछ दलों में अचानक आन्ध्र प्रदेश के लोगों के लिए बड़ी भारी हमदर्दी और सहानुभूति पैदा हो गई है। आज इस नई लोक सभा को आए हुए करीब दो साल हो चले, इन दो सालों में मैंने कभी भी जो देता आज आन्ध्र की जनता के पक्ष में विपक्ष में बैठे हुए बोल रहे हैं इनको आन्ध्र की जनता और उनके जो प्रश्न हैं या उनकी जो मांग हैं या इच्छा है उसके बारे में कभी बोलने हुए नहीं सुना और इस सप्ताह में एकदम उनके दिल में हमदर्दी का समुद्र इतना इकट्ठा हो गया है कि उसमें पीलू मोदी, चावड़ा, जोशी, सब भिन्न कर बहने लग गए हैं। श्री डी. एम. के. के प्रतिनिधि बहुत जोर से आन्ध्र के लोगों की हमदर्दी में बोलें। मैं पूछता हूँ कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश किस के साथ था मद्रास के साथ था? जब मद्रास से अलग हुआ, तो आन्ध्र के लोगो ने कहा कि मद्रास से अलग करो, तो आपने उस समय क्या कहा था और क्या दलील दी थी? यह तो पुराने इतिहास की बात है। मैं उनको एक नई बात याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ और उनके पास जबाब हो तो दें। अभी जब किसानों का एजेंटेशन तामिलनाडू में हुआ और मुझे वहाँ जाने का मौका मिला, वहाँ आन्ध्र प्रदेश की ओरिजिन के जो लोग थे, जो तामिलनाडू में नीकर हैं, उनके मकानों और दुकानों पर हमले किए गए दुकानें लूटी गईं, उनको परेशान किया गया, महीनों तक उनकी शिकायत पर कोई केस

[श्री एच० के० एस० भगत]

तामिलनाडु की सरकार ने रजिस्टर नहीं किया। अभी वह कुछ कानून की बात हमको पड़ा रहे थे। डी० एम० के० के प्रतिनिधि कह रहे थे कि कानून क्या कर रहा है। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ, उनमें हिम्मत हो तो कन्ट्रिडिक्ट करें कि जिन दिनों में एजिटेशन हुआ तो कुछ लोगों पर कुछ धारायें लगाई, आई० पी० सी० की धारायें अलग लगाई, रेलवे की धारा अलग लगाई, और इल्जाम लगाया कि इस इलाके के लोगों ने रेलवे को नुकसान पहुंचाना चाहा जबकि वहां रेलवे लाइन है ही नहीं। यह खबर अखबारों में आई और इन्होंने उसको कन्ट्रिडिक्ट नहीं किया। दर्जनों केस इस तरह के रजिस्टर किए गए।

अभी वह आन्ध्र की बात कह रहे थे। मैं पूछता हूँ कि उनके अपने स्टेट में जब लाखों लोग खड़े होकर उनके खिलाफ बोलते हैं, उनकी सरकार के डिस्मिसल की मांग करते हैं तो उस समय आप कहते हैं कि हमारा स्टेट नार्मल है। पड़ोस के घर में लगी आग में नेल डालकर उसको भड़काना आसान है। अपने घर में आग लगे सब पता लगे। आन्ध्र प्रदेश अलग हो या न हो यह एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने उसके ऊपर कहा है, उसके ऊपर बातचीत होनी चाहिए। लेकिन उससे भी बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है कि आया इस देश में जो हिंसा हो रही है, रैलों रोकी जा रही हैं, पटरियां उखाड़ी जा रही हैं, पोस्ट आफिसिज पर हमले किए जा रहे हैं, लोगों को पकड़कर मारा जा रहा है, खुलमखुला वहां पर बायलेंस का इस्तेमाल होता है, प्रजातन्त्र के अन्दर बैठे हुए ये सब दल यह कहते हैं कि हमारा प्रजातन्त्र में विश्वास है, मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ इन विपक्ष दल के नेताओं ने इस सदन में खड़े होकर जिसमें उन्होंने संविधान की कसम खाई है, कभी इस बायलेंस की, इस लायसेन्स की उन्होंने निन्दा की या नहीं की? एक

शब्द उन्होंने निन्दा के नहीं कहे। शक्ति उस बायलेंस को इन्साइट करने के लिए, उनको भड़काने के लिए, उसे जना पैदा करने के लिए, समस्या को कम्प्लीकेट करने के लिए काम किया। आन्ध्र के लोगों से आपको हमदर्दी नहीं है। यह आन्ध्र के लोग भी जानते हैं।

अभी एक पत्रकार से मेरी बात हो रही थी। मैंने कहा कि ये अपोजीशन के लोग इन बातों से फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि जनता इसको समझती है। कल आन्ध्र प्रदेश अलग हो गया तो एकदम से इनको कोई नहीं पूछेगा, फिर कांग्रेस वहां पर आ जाएगी।

सवाल सीधा है—आज सवेरे इस हाउस के अन्दर खुलमखुल्ला जिस तरह की बातें हुई, पहले भी होती रहीं हैं, डेमोक्रेसी के नाम पर कुठाराघात किया जाता है, खुलमखुल्ला देश की जनता को भड़काने के लिए, ला-लेस-नेस क्रियट करने के लिए हवा पैदा की जाती है। कुछ दिन पहले मैंने वाजपेयी जी का एक भाषण पढ़ा, जो उन्होंने कानपुर सेशन में दिया था। उसमें उन्होंने कहा था—हम हर तरीके से, हर मुहाज पर, हर प्रकार से, पूरी शक्ति से प्रधान मन्त्री के खिलाफ संघर्ष करेंगे, जंग करेंगे। उन्होंने अपने कार्यकर्ताओं को कहा—तुम्हारा एक पांव रेल में और एक पांव जेल में होना चाहिए—यह नारा उन्होंने दिया मुझे पता नहीं रेल और जेल को उन्होंने कैसे जोड़ा। रेल से तो वह जेल में जाता है जो बिना टिकट चलता है या रेल का दलब चोरी करता है, या कोयला उठा लेता है या रेल को आग लगाता है, उसको रोकता है, उसके धागे लैट जाता है। उनका सीधा मकसद यह था कि कार्यकर्ताओं को तुम जाओ और देश की जनता को भड़काओ उनकी कानून के खिलाफ उकसाओ और देश में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर दो कि राज्य-पाज का काम चलना मुश्किल हो जाए। मुझे

बाजपेयी जी से हमदर्दी भी है—उस समय मधोक जी शायद वहाँ बैठे हुए नहीं थे, लेकिन उन्होंने भूत जलूर उनके दिमाग पर सवार था। उन्होंने भाषण दिया और उसको पूरा करने की कोशिश देश में की जा रही है।

अभी थोटे जी ने भाषण दिया—उन्होंने दुःख प्रकट किया कि आज कांग्रेस का कोई बदल देश में नहीं है। उन्होंने कांग्रेस को कुछ कांग्रेस को सलाह भी दी, कुछ प्रधान मन्त्री को भी सलाह दी। जो दुःख उन्होंने प्रकट किया, उससे मझे हमदर्दी है, लेकिन वह जरा गहराई से मानें आखिर इन 25 वर्षों में—यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है—कांग्रेस का बदल देश में कोई एक दल या बहुत से दल मिल कर क्यों नहीं बना सके? इसलिए नहीं बना सके कि आपने कांग्रेस के बदले न तो देश का कोई अच्छा सुलुव दिया, न कोई नीतियाँ दी, न कार्यक्रम देने की कोशिश की और न जनता में विश्वास पैदा किया ताकि कांग्रेस को बदला जा सके। आपने विरोध को विरोध की खातिर किया। मैंने एक अपोजीशन के मेम्बर से पूछा, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लूँगा, आप ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं? उन्होंने जबाब दिया कि हम क्या करें, और कोई काम नहीं है, इस लिए आज लगाएँगे, जनता को भड़कायेंगे। याद रखिए जनता इस तरह से आप के साथ नहीं आएगी।

कहा जाता है कि सेंटर ज्यादा पावरफुल है, सेंटर का इन्टरफियरेंस ज्यादा होता है, सेंटर-स्टेट रिलेशन्स को दोबारा देखा जाए—दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि छोटी छोटी स्टेट्स शान्ति ताकि सेंटर ज्यादा मजबूत हो, सेंटर को मजबूत करने के लिए छोटी छोटी स्टेट्स का नारा दिया जाता है—ताज्जुब की बात है न तो छोटी स्टेट्स से हमदर्दी है, न आन्ध्र के लोगों से हमदर्दी है, इन बातों से जनता आपकी तरफ नहीं आएगी। याद रखिए — जनता उनके साथ नहीं आएगी जो आम लगाने

वाले हैं, जनता उनके साथ जाती है जो प्राग में जलकर मरने वाले होते हैं, जो उसूलों के लिए लड़ाई करते हैं, अपनी राय पक्की रखने हैं, अपनी राय पर कायम रहने हैं। जनसंघ ने पहले क्या कहा और आज क्या कह रहा है? एकदम से जनसंघ की राय पलट गई। लेकिन मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि अब समय आ गया है कि सरकार गम्भीरता से इस सवाल पर विचार करे और मैं मांग करता हूँ कि सरकार एक कमीशन बनाए—हार दी प्रीबेन्शन आफ इन्स्टिट्यूट आफ वायलेन्स बाई पब्लिक अगेंडाइजेशन एण्ड पब्लिशमेन्ट। यह एक स्ट्रेन्जिंग कमीशन होना चाहिए। अगर कोई पब्लिक मैन, बुना हुआ नुमाइन्दा किसी भी पार्टी का हो, कांग्रेस का हो, विपक्षी दल का हो, अगर वह अपने एक्शन से जनता को इन्माइट करना है वायलेन्स के लिए, तो कमीशन उसको नोटिस दे, उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करे।

उमके एविडेन्स को अगर वायलेन्स के लिए जिम्मेदार ममज्ञा जाये तो कमीशन की सिफारिश पर राष्ट्रपति को पावर हो कि उस दल को डीरिक्नाइज कर दे और उस दल से चुने हुए सदस्य को पार्लियमेंट से बाहर कर दे। यदि डेमोक्रेसी की रक्षा करनी है तो इस तरह की बात होनी चाहिए। आज तो लालेसराम का खुल्लम-खुल्ला प्रचार किया जा रहा है। विपक्षी दल के कुछ हमारे लायक दोस्त लड़ाई चुनाव में हारे तो आज उसको वह गलियों में ले जाना चाहते हैं। हम स्ट्रीट्स में लड़ाई को ले जाने के हक में नहीं हैं। हमारा विश्वास प्रजातन्त्र पर है, हमारा विश्वास कानून पर है। मैं विपक्ष के अपने लायक दोस्तों को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि पहले भी आपने गलत भ्रष्टाचार लगाए हैं। मुट्ठी भर लोगों को आपने देश समझा है, देश की जनता समझा है लेकिन आपके भ्रष्टाचार गलत हुए हैं। आज फिर आप मिसकैल्कुलेट कर रहे हैं इस देश की जनता को, उसके मिजाज को। इसलिए मैं

(श्री एच० के० एल० भगत)

चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ, कोई धमकी नहीं दे रहा हूँ, अगर हमने देश की जनता को पुकार कर कहा, कांग्रेस ने कहा कि इरेस्पॉसिबिल लोग अपोजीशन पार्टीज में हैं तो मैं जिम्मेदारों से कहता हूँ कि उनको रेस्पॉसिबिल करने के लिए जनता सोचेगी। आप हमको कह रहे हैं कि हैदराबाद जाकर दिखाओ, मैं कहता हूँ आप दिल्ली में नहीं आ पायेंगे (व्यवधान)

श्री पीलू मोदी को नदी मालूम है कि जनता किसके साथ है। मैं उनका चाहता हूँ कि आंध्र प्रदेश का हल शान्ति के वातावरण में होना चाहिए। मुझे अफसोस है कि विपक्षी दल के एक नेता ने भी यह नहीं कहा कि मैं रेल उखाड़ने की निन्दा करता हूँ, पोस्ट आफिस पर हमले की निन्दा करता हूँ। आज वहाँ पर लाखों लोग बेरोजगार हो रहे हैं और उनकी मुसीबत में आप हस रहे हैं, मुस्क्रा रहे हैं। इसलिये इसका हल शान्ति के वातावरण में निकलना चाहिए। हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी न और प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने इस बात को कहा भी है।

दो एक बातें और कह कर मैं समाप्त कर दगा। यहाँ पर इस बात की चर्चा हुई पहले भाषणों में कि देश में बड़ी बेचैनी है। कई कारणों से लागो में बेचैनी है इससे कोई इनकार नहीं करना। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ विपक्षी दल जो हैं वह क्या इस देश में जो बेचैनी है उससे बेबेचन हैं या खुश हैं? उस बेचैनी से उनको कोई बेचैनी नहीं है बल्कि बेचैनी को और बढ़ा के लिए बेचैन हैं। वे जनता को और बेचैन करना चाहते हैं। बसवाल का कोई हल नहीं निकालना चाहते। उनका कहना है कि सरकार ने यह नहीं किया, वह नहीं किया, सरकार ने बहुत सी खामिया की लेकिन इम सदन के रिकार्ड को कल परसो से मैंने पढ़ा और एक भी सुझाव मुझे विपक्ष की ओर से नहीं मिला जिसमें कहा गया हो कि हमारी अल्टीमेटम तजवीज यह है और सरकार इसकी करे। विपक्ष का मतलब केवल

विरोध करना नहीं होता है बल्कि जनता में विश्वास जगाना होता है कि जो वह हम कह रहे हैं वह दूसरों के मुकाबले में धन्य है। मैंने यह बात नहीं देखी। जनसब के सदस्य तो अभी बोलने वाले हैं लेकिन पहले कुछ बोले भी है और हमारे पीलू मोदी साहब हैं, किसी ने भी मांग नहीं की कि ब्लक-मार्केटिंग को पकड़ो, हार्डर्स को फासी लगाओ, एडल्ट्रेटर्स को फासी लगाओ (व्यवधान)। पीलू मोदी साहब यहाँ पर खड़े होकर वकालत करेंगे कि होलसेल ट्रेड की न लिया जाये। वह वकालत करगे बस्टर्ड इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स की, वह वकालत करेंगे मरमायेदारों की और रिप्रेजेंटेशनरी इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स की।

एक बात वह कर मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। मैं सफाई में कहना चाहता हूँ कि फिर कुछ विपक्षी दल अपने पुराने नारे पर आ गए हैं। वह पुराना नारा था—प्रधान मन्त्री को हटाओ। सीधे उसी नारे पर वायलेन्स के जोर से आए हैं। (व्यवधान) मैं विपक्षी दल के सदस्यों से बहुत विनम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश की जनता के मिजाज को मलन मत ममझो।

प्रधान मन्त्री आज भी देश के करोड़ों लोगों ने जो नया रास्ता शान्ति से क्रान्ति का पन्ना है उसकी वह नेना हैं। अगर आप गलत रास्ते पर चले तो आप ही दुख पायेंगे, कोई दूसरा नहीं पायेगा, और जानबूझ कर आप देश में ऐसा वातावरण पैदा करना चाहते हैं जिसमें बदधमनी हो। अगर आप कांग्रेस की जगह लेना चाहते हैं, उसका सपना देखते हैं, इच्छा है तो कांग्रेस से अच्छे नेता पैदा कीजिए, अच्छी नीतियाँ लाओ, अच्छे कार्यक्रम लाओ। लेकिन पहली बात यह है कि प्रजातन्त्र में और प्रजा में विश्वास रखिये। आप का विश्वास प्रजातन्त्र से उठ जाता है, असेम्बली में, पार्लियामेंट में और बाहर आप डेमोक्रेसी का खन कर

कर रहे हैं, यह देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि बिरोधी पक्ष की जो झूठी होनी चाहिये उसको पूरा करने में बिल्कुल विफल रहा है, नाकाम रहा है और विपक्ष के नाते जो उन्हें देश को नेतृत्व देना चाहिये उसमें असफल रहा है। यह सबाल उनके सोचने का है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वह समझने की कोशिश करेंगे, हालांकि उम्मीद है वह समझेंगे नहीं।

श्री हरकम चन्द कछवाय : आपने कहा था कि गुड़गांव को सीधा फोन है, लेकिन कहीं कुछ नहीं। इसलिये आपका काम ही झूठ बोलना है।

श्री एच० क० एल० भगत : आप को क्या पता कि क्या सही है, क्या गलत है।

उ० अ० महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने ठीक कहा कि पिछले मालों में हमारे देश के अन्दर की नीतियों का और विदेश नीतियों का बहुत बड़ा इम्तिहान हुआ और उसमें हम सफल हुए। उन्होंने कहा हमारे सामने कुछ संकट हैं, दिक्कतें हैं जो कि टैम्पोरेरी हैं, और उनका मुकाबला हिम्मत से, ताकत से मिल कर करना होगा न कि मातम की मेंटलिटी से। पहले भी इन्हीं ने बड़ी भविष्यवाणी की सरकार अन्न गिर जायेगी, माननीय चाबड़ा जी की पार्टी के एक नेता ने भविष्यवाणी की पिछले 6, 8 महीने से सरकार गिर जायेगी।

I would like to tell them 'You are prophets of doom. India will not be doomed, but you and your parties will continue to be doomed'. This is what I would like to say.

SHRI PILOO MODY: On a point of order. The hon. Member said that not only should anybody who incites violence be put in jail but his party should be dissolved. At the moment, he threatened us against entry into Delhi. I, therefore, suggest that he should be put behind the bars and his party dissolved.

श्री हरकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं माननीय पीलू मोदी जी का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians); Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my amendment to the motion of thanks reads:

"but regrets that there is no mention in the Address of the failure of policies to arrest galloping inflation, galloping unemployment and galloping corruption."

If I may say so, these three gallopers appear to have become the main steeds in the Government's economic chariot today.

I was among those who in their humble way had supported the ruling Congress on the eve of the last elections, because I felt that we must have a viable Government at the Centre. But after the massive majority that the Government and the ruling party had achieved, I said it would not be able to ball ack on any anibls.

Unfortunately, the grim realities of the economic situation have overtaken the Government, and the reason is, if I may say so with respect, that the Government has got bogged down in a swamp of slogans and gimmicks. They may have been all right to win an election, but a policy that seeks to substitute a slogan or gimmick for action and efficiency tends to get bogged down in this particular way.

So today you see the ruling party looking round widely, failing out all kinds of scapegoats, real and alleged. Quite frankly, I am a little cynically amused when I hear communists, crypto-communists and other fellow-travellers who have joined the Congress party talking of right reactionaries and left adventurists. The party as a whole seems to have rubbed off the vocabulary of the communists.

[Shri Frank Anthony]

I remember many years ago—my young friends will not—when the Russians used to refer to Gandhiji as a 'bourgeois reactionary' and the Chinese to Nehru as 'the running dog of imperialism'. Times have changed indeed. I do not know. People in glass houses should never stop to throw stones. When Congressmen today talk in these terms, abusing people right, left and centre, don't they ever stop to think that they are people living in glass houses? This is a piquant example of the pot calling the kettle black.

At least it was Gandhiji who recognised that the Congress had never been a party; it had always been a movement, an umbrella that covered the whole miscellany of the nation. Today you see this party as a political melange the like of which you have perhaps got in no other country, paupers and princes, big businessmen and little pickpockets, communists and crypto-communists, gentlemen to hoodlums, non-violence-wallas to Naxalites. According to a responsible newspaper, the party has taken over the whole hoodlum machinery in Certain States which belonged to certain leftist adventurists.

Then you have got the kulaks and the landless labourers, both extremes. Then you have grass-eaters at one end and beef-eaters at the others. Lastly you have the card-holding communists; I do not know whether they still hold these cards. Then you have got the rank opportunists, and last but not least, the unashamed defectors. So with this kind of umbrella, I am a little surprised that the Congress party should venture to talk about right reactionaries and left aventurists.

I think the Food Minister has been looking rather helplessly and hopelessly for alibis. He is talking about drought. This is nothing new. He has been old enough in this political game to know that drought is a periodical feature in this country. I think it has come regularly every five years.

But this drought is nothing like the catastrophic drought that came in 1960 or even in 1966. And in any case, you taxed us to the hilt so far as the war with Pakistan was concerned.

But the crux of the problem, as I see it is this and I think people who know about economics see it as I see it—that you have this runaway increase in the supply of money without the samblance of any corresponding increase in the supply of goods and services. That is the crux of the whole problem today. According to figures I have from the Reserve Bank of India, report, your money supply has increased at a minimum rate of 15 per cent per year but your supply of goods and services has barely increased by 3 per cent a year.

That has been the whole crux of this problem. There has been galloping inflation; since 1965, I have got the figures here to show how money supply has doubled from Rs. 4,236 crores to Rs. 8,333 crores. And what are the causes for this? First of all you have deficit financing. Then there is the criminally wasteful expenditure and last but not the least, galloping corruption. And today Government has become a symbol for this criminally wasteful expenditure. We hear the slogan, in this slogan-mongering age that we have entered, of austerity. Of course austerity is necessary in a desperately poor country like this, but quite obviously austerity is not meant for the ruling Congress, because, today, you constitute a new class, a new class of political princes and princesses of India—a new class the ruling class.

Sir an urban ceiling is good perhaps in principle, but how you are going to apply it in practice—the complete muck-up which you are going to make—is going to be nobody's business. But I am interested to know what will happen when this urban ceiling is put on the Statute-Book: how you will attempt to apply it from

the Prime Minister down-wards. What are you going to do to your ultra-posh huge houses with your plush furnishings or piled carpets, with the furniture which you keep changing around each time a new Minister goes into another house? What are you going to do with it? Who has calculated what it costs the poor man—keeping a Minister in these houses? What is the cost of a house occupied by most of the Central Ministers—anything between Rs. 30 lakhs and Rs. 50 lakhs. What is the cost of maintaining it. Anything between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 20,000 a month. And you talk of austerity! You insult the people of this country because as I say, you are the new princes and princesses of India; you destroyed the old princely class. This is what I do not like.

If I want to have my peg I have my peg of whisky. I do not go into the bath-room. I forgot to mention this also. You have the dry-minded prohibitionists and the drunkards in the Congress party. You have them at pole ends. What is this hypocrisy of wearing khaddar outside and inside your houses you wallow in luxury—yes—and vulgar ostentation? Go into the houses of most of your Ministers today. Just vulgar ostentation. I think one of your senior Congressmen in a moment of frankness referred to the Ministers as Impalas socialists of today. Why don't you at least give the Impalas to the State Trading Corporation? As somebody said, that is the only source of profit to the State Trading Corporation. They get it at rack-bottom price from the diplomats and sell it at extortionate prices. You are tying up so many of the Impalas with your Congress Ministers.

Then there is much criticism, and rightly so, of this operation of a parallel economy in the black market, another source of tremendous inflation. But who is the inspiration and the comfort of the blackmarketers except the ruling Congress?

Like everything else, there has been galloping inflation with regard to the election expenses. I do election cases and I know that your ceiling on election expenses is a dishonest joke. But where are you getting your lakhs and crores from? After having placed a ban on companies making any donations, your only source is the blackmarketer, and that is the mainspring of the operation of the black market economy in the country. I say it because you are the only beneficiary—I won't say the only beneficiary but you are the main beneficiary of these operations, with all the strings of political power and patronage are in your hands. What did Rajaji, to whom you paid a deserved tribute the other day, call it? The Licence-quota-permit Raj. All the strings are there.

So some cynic has remarked, you will never have demoneytization, because what will happen to the crores of black market money in the political coffers of the ruling Congress and to a lesser extent, what will happen to the lakhs, if not crores, in the black market coffers of money of the Ministers in the ruling Congress?

There is another tremendous impetus to inflation—lack of production. Why? You have put thousands and thousands of crores into the completely unproductive public sector. I may agree with you that you must have certain heavy-based industries in the public sector. But whenever Government takes over anything, they have all the stigmata of Government's administration—inefficiency, corruption and nepotism. I have got figures here taken from the Reserve Bank Report. From 1968-69 to 1970-71 the number of your public sector undertakings that ran at a loss went up from 31 to 37. Over the three years you had an overall loss of Rs. 35.92 crores in these thousands of crores of money of the people.... (Interruptions). That is one of the main impetuses. Some of your card holding communists have this slogan:

[Shri Frank Anthony]

nationalise. I may give a somewhat bawdy joke it was said that Churchill refused to share the same urinal with Clement Attlee saying that Clement, when he saw anything that was health he wanted to nationalise it.... (Interruptions).

The other day you took over non-cooking coal. You took over one from of coal before that.

Shortly thereafter because of your usual inefficiency and because the wage structure goes up the prices of coaking coal were up by 10 per cent. I do not understand when you talk about people in the private sector giving impetus to inflation. Who are the main culprits? Who gives the mam impetii to inflation? You did not have it yesterday I like my friend Mr. L. N. Mishra in the Lobby Look at him talking arrant nonsense The freight has gone up by 8 per cent on items that will communicate itself to all kinds of goods—steel, fertilisers, everything. You increase the freight charges That is bound to give a further impetus to inflation.

What about the postal charges, telephone charges? I can never get a trunk call through, usually, because of utter inefficiency I keep writing to my friend Mr. Bahuguna and he writes to me nice letters Anything govt. touches, the prices just go up—Telephone and postal charges, milk, drugs or steel Your steel is the most expensive in the world. My education trust tries to put up some buildings but we cannot do it during the last three years because of the cost. The cost of building has gone up by 75—100 per cent These imptii are given by the Government but then you use dirty words about the private sector. I am sorry The Food Minister is here. He talked about a crash programme. What has happened to your last crash programme. It has crashed ignominiously. This is another slogan. You have been caught up in this disease of slogan-mongering. I

do not know into whose pockets the money for the crash programme went..... You fixed a target of 15 million tonnes for your kharif-crash programme but I do not think you achieved 40 per cent of your sloganised target. What has happened to your green revolution? It has turned brown and it is getting browner. I am sorry I put no faith in the slogans of the Food Minister.

I think I said it at the meeting with the Prime Minister. Yes, ceilings you are bound to have. But if only somebody in the party had a little practical common-sense, and govt. was not overborne by the communist and crypto-communist slogans. You have largely destroyed whatever there was in the green revolution I tried to calculate how it came about My estimate was this Only 12 per cent of your farmers were the people who gave you your green revolution, who held anything between 25 to 30 acres and more, because they could resort to fairly modern methods and techniques You have destroyed them I get a lot of clients from Punjab and Haryana and I have no reason to disbelieve them. They tell me, "We are not going to produce but we are tearing up our private tubewells, so that we could get a maximum of holding" If one does not have self-irrigated land, he can have about 50 acres invested of the prescribed 12 or 18 acres The Food Minister gave us wrong statistics. Every day we are being deled out wrong statistics. Your food production last year was short not by 2 million tonnes but by 10 or 15 million tonnes against your sloganised target Today you are going with a begging bowl to the Americans whom the communist pals in your party never lose an opportunity of abusing. They are taking it out of you. They are making you pay for your imports of grain through the nose. They are charging us even more than what they are charging the Russians.

As for the private sector, what do your leaders in the private sector say?

Your private sector is going to recede completely because what ever you may say, the term "private sector" has now become a dirty word. You had this pool of talent, of expertise and managerial capacity and you have destroyed it. So, they are not going to come to the rescue of your gallopers.

I have no interest at all in the wholesale grain trade. You can take it over or do what you like. But this is going to explode in the face of the country. A very good and old friend of mine was Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. He said, "In this country, I will never have rationing if I can help it. We have not got the expertise. We have not got the administrative infrastructure". And, we have got built-in official corruption. That is what is going to happen when you attempt to take over the wholesale trade, apart from spending Rs. 500 or 600 crores. I get reports from West Bengal that your fair price shops are not fair in any way. Even the grain they dole out with difficulty is adulterated filth. That is going to happen and the poor people are going to suffer. As I said, it will ultimately explode in your face. My communist friends say, what else to do? I say, you cannot have this kind of thing in a country which purports to pay lip service to democracy. It is all right in Russia where there is no right to strike, where they cut off your head or send you to Siberia. But you cannot do that sort of thing in this country and there is no way of stopping this all-pervasive corruption in your administration. And, it is going to get worse. Every time you give the officials more power, to that extent you add to this all-pervasive corruption. What is happening at your door-step? You keep on ranting about other people living in ivory towers, but you do not seem to know the slightest thing of what is happening in the country. We pay—I do not know what you pay—a durban Rs. 250 a month and every six months, we put it up. And they say, "We cannot live.

We can get nothing in Delhi." You have got lakhs of ghost ration cards. Do you expect your wholesale grain trade take-over to have any semblance of effectiveness? As I said, the whole thing is going to explode in your face.

You have those urban ceilings. I do not know how you are going to implement it, how you are going to cut up the houses and how you are going to take over these huge buildings. But the only effect has been this that today there is rent-racketeering in Delhi. I used to pay about Rs. 5000 as rent for my teachers' quarters. In the last two years, it has gone up to over Rs. 10,000. All private building activity has been put a stop to and every person who owns a house is a rent-racketeer in Delhi. That is the direct effect of this threat of an urban ceiling.

17.00 hrs.

May I just say a few words about the other two galloping phenomena? There is galloping unemployment. I was reading the President's Address and, with due respect to the President, all that I could find was an anodyne assurance that everything will be rosy in the Indian garden at the end of the Fifth Plan. But my memory is not so short as the memory of our 75 per cent of illiterates in this country. You had the same assurance in the Fourth Plan. What happened to that? In your public sector, there was a shortfall in your targets in the Core sector varying between 20 to 50 per cent. Why is the country suffering today? It is because of the shortfalls in steel, fertiliser, power, transport, and so on. This is what happened to all your sloganised targets in the Fourth Plan.

Do you expect me to believe that you are going to achieve even remotely the sloganised targets, your anodyne assurances? You are not go-

D. T. C. Buses running on Central Secretariat-Ajmeri Gate Route

4392. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for diverting the D.T.C. buses running on Central Secretariat-Ajmeri Gate route to other routes, particularly during the peak hours both in the morning and after office hours;

(b) total number of buses earmarked for this route and its frequency; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove the difficulties experienced by the commuters on this route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Service of route No. 1 operate between Central Secretariat and Ajmeri Gate. Buses running on the route are not normally diverted to any other route, particularly during the peak hours.

(b) and (c). Two buses earmarked for this route, provide a service frequency of 20 minutes. The existing services are meeting the requirement of traffic adequately.

Loan Applications for New Ships

4393. SHRI—SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received for new ships out of loan to

be provided by SDFC along with the details of such applicationer applicants company;

(b) how many loan applications for new ships have been sanctioned so far during the years 1977 and 1978 along with the names of such applicants;

(c) the total amounts so spent on these loans and tonnages increased thereby, and;

(d) the names and details of those who are now enlisted for such SDFC loans for new ships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) Rupee loan amounting to Rs. 11,218.36 lakhs and SAFAUNS loan amounting to Rs. 15,190.82 lakhs were sanctioned during 1977 and 1978 for acquisition of a total new tonnage of 3.85 lakhs GRT.

(d) All the Indian Shipping Companies which satisfy the criteria prescribed under Section 21(b) of the Merchant-Shipping Act, 1958 and are engaged exclusively in shipping are eligible to apply for loans from Shipping Development Fund Committee for acquisition of new ships.

in a number of your sick public sector undertakings officials and contractors are feathering their nests. An ex-judge told me—he has something to do with nationalised banks—that they are all feathering their nests. He says, you go to a nationalised bank, you will find that it has almost become institutionalised now. All the little loan-walls who go for loans are asked, 'Do you want a loan? How much? Rs. 6,000? Allright, pay Rs. 1,000 to me'. He says, 'Saheb, what will I do?' The reply is, 'Take Rs. 5,000 and never return it'. That has become institutionalised. I would like to know how much of your loans, what percentage of your small loans has been recovered.

Today, *Garibi Hatao* is not only a mocking illusion; it has become a symbol of increasing pauperisation and starvation for the people.

SHRI J RAMESHWAR RAO (Mabbubnagar) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we respect the President too much to feel easy at not wanting to support the motion of thanks. We have great respect for the Prime Minister too. Yet, it is with a certain amount of anguish that I would like to point out that the President's Address did not have any material reference to the solution of the problem of Andhra and Telengana. Of course, the President did say that, as soon as normalcy is restored, discussions would take place, etc. I wish he had indicated, which means, I wish the Government had indicated the direction in which their mind was moving.

17.07 hrs.

[**SHRI K. N. TIWARY** in the Chair]

In certain democracies, there is a possibility of impeaching individual Ministers for wrong policies or wrong advice. Earlier, I said, we have great respect for the President and the Prime Minister. But individual Ministers seem to advise them in a direction which leads to catastrophes.

On the 19th December, when the Prime Minister met the Members of Parliament from Andhra, I begged of her, 'Please do not go through with the Mulki Rules Bill; because it is: not Mulki rules'. I told her that, if anything, it was a Bill to *de facto* recognise or validate wrong appointments and promotions and should have been termed the Wrongful Appointments and Promotions Validation Bill and not as Mulki Rules Bill. I also mentioned to her that we were meeting in February—February was not far away—for the Budget Session and that this matter could be considered then. The Prime Minister said, 'I am advised that it is necessary that a Bill should be enacted now'. I did not feel competent enough to ask the Prime Minister as to who advised her, but, I presume it is one of the hon. Ministers. Could we start impeaching individual Ministers in this House or wrong advice which is landing this country into a great deal of confusion? How did they impeach Ministers in England 300 years ago?

It is difficult to understand or explain why a people inhabiting a certain area suddenly feel the need to demand the recognition of their separate identity. It is for sociologists and social scientists to give an explanation. Very often these explanations are given after the event and appear to be rationalisations. The people of Telengana, for some reason which I do not know and I cannot explain, started to feel the need to assert and to demand the recognition of their separate identity. For 20 years they have been asking for a separate State in the Union of India. Telangana is not a new area. It is an old area and the people are an ancient people. They have had linguistic and cultural links with the people of the surrounding area. One hears of Telangana even in the Asokan edicts. My friend, Mr. Venkatasubbiah, referred to Trilinga Desa and called it Andhra. I wish he had read his history a little better. Trilinga Desa is modern Telangana.

[Shri J Rameshwar Rao]

Historically, the Telugu-speaking areas have never been under a single political rule. Under the Andhra Satavahanas most of the Telugu-speaking people were under their rule. So was the whole of Maharashtra because Andhra Satavahanas' kingdom extended from coast to coast. But Rayalaseema did not form part of this Andhra Satavahana kingdom and the word 'Andhra' derived from this kingdom who used Sanskrit as their language, not Telugu which derived from the Trilinga Desa. Even under Pratapa Rudra and under the Kakatiya Rudra Kingdom, which Mr Venkatasubbiah referred to—I wish he had read the history better—Rayalaseema did not form part of the Kakatiya Rudra kingdom. Under the Bahmanis most of Rayalaseema and some of the coastal districts also did not form part of this state—the area which was under Bahmani rule.

Under the Vijayanagar Empire, while Rayalaseema and the coastal districts formed part of the Vijayanagar Empire—it was called a bilingual empire because Telugu and Kannada were used at the court and this was a period of great Telugu effluence, Telangana did not form part of this empire. It was only and briefly under the Nizamate between 1690 and 1800, that all the three regions the coastal districts Rayalaseema and Telangana were under one political rule. So was Marathwada. So was the Kannada-speaking districts which have gone to Mysore. So was part of Berar. The Nizam handed over the Circars, the coastal districts, first to the French and then to the British and ceded the Rayalaseema districts to the British in 1805.

In the long history of India, there have been occasions when large groups of people have asserted their separate identity and demanded its recognition. My friend, the successor of the great Chhatrapati Shivaji, is not there in the House. Otherwise, I would have reminded him. (Interruptions) I cannot be disrespectful to my friend. After all he is my Party

member and I have to give him respect. I did not equate him with Chhatrapati, I said he was his successor.

The Marathi-speaking people who were one of the more recent people to assert their demand for recognition of their separate identity. First they wanted full autonomy in the Moghul Empire and later they asserted their separate Statehood.

The recognition of the separate identity of a people as a sub-culture will not weaken the Indian Union. India has always been a group of different nationalities and subcultures owing a common allegiance to the concept of a united India and to a single Indian culture. Economic disadvantages do not deter a people from desiring the recognition of their separate identity if that gives them deep emotional and psychological satisfaction.

The arguments of backwardness, lack of development and neglect of an area may be rationalisations for justifying this deep urge and demand of a people for the recognition of a separate identity. This desire appears to be more emotional or psychological and if this identity is not recognised, it is bound to lead to deep psychological scars and distort the growth of a people towards their cultural fulfilment. It is the very essence of democracy that this desire should be recognised and the sub-culture of a separate group be permitted to be woven into the national pattern. It has often been said that the demand for a separate Telangana comes from vested interests and reactionaries. This is not a correct appreciation of this situation. In any movement of this kind it is natural that the intelligentsia, the intellectuals, the students, the dominant peasant groups, take the initiative. Even in Maharashtra when the Maharattas asserted their demand for separate Statehood it is the peasantry under Shivaji which took up this demand for separate Statehood. Would you call them re-

actionaries? Would you call them vested interests? Even in the Indian national movement, who were the people who led the movement? It was the intelligentsia, intellectuals, students and the vast majority of dominant peasant groups. They were not reactionaries. There is nothing sacrosanct about this theory of one language, one State. If we can have six Hindi-speaking States within the Union of India, there is no reason why there should not be two Telugu speaking States in the Union of India. This theory of one language, one State is neither historically nor currently true.

If you forgive me for a minute, I will quote an example from outside India. I would like to give you the example of Austria and Germany. The Austrians resented very deeply the attempt by Germany to incorporate Austria into the German Reich. Fortunately for the Austrians the Second World War and the defeat of Germany enabled them to regain their separate identity and nationhood. The Austrians say that even the German spoken in Austria is softer and more delicate than the German spoken in Germany. It is possible that the cultural synthesis that took place in the Imperial Hapsburg Capital of Vienna may have contributed to this desire for a separate identity. Whatever be the historical reasons, it is a fact which we have to take into consideration. So too in Hyderabad, for over five hundred or six hundred years, we have built up a composite culture. There are Kannada-speaking people, Marathi-speaking people, Urdu-speaking people, Muslims and Kayasthas from UP, Marwaris from Rajasthan and Gujaratis all mingling with the vast majority of the Telugu-speaking people to create a new composite culture. It is possible that this has influenced the thinking of the people of Telengana. The people of Telengana want a separate State, and what is interesting is that the people of Andhra also now want a separate State. It has taken them sixteen years to realise that there is something genuine in the demand of the

people of Telengana for a separate State. So, I am grateful to my colleagues in Andhra for having articulated their desire for bifurcation of the State.

I am second to none in condemning violence, arson or looting. But it is time that the Government recognises that this urge is a deep urge. People from the village, from the talukas, from the districts and the cities, doctors, lawyers, intellectuals, engineers Government servants, and NGOs,—everyone wants it. If both regions want separation there seems to be no earthly reason why we should deny it.

The various safeguards provided such as regionalisation of services, a separate regional committee, separate budget for Telengana are but palliatives. We have now two Chief Secretaries in Andhra.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: You have only to put the *de jure* stamp on it.

SHRI J. RAMESHWAR RAO: There has only to be a separate High Court and a separate Cabinet. That is all.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: You have additional secretaries.

SHRI J. RAMESHWAR RAO: All this is already there. All these, and the Mulki Rules Bill or the six-point formula or the five point formula are only palliatives. They do not solve the basic problem.

In fact, Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, while he was speaking, mentioned two very interesting judgments which have come from the Andhra High Court in the last few days. One was delivered by Justice Obul Reddy. He says that a mulki is a person who has come from outside and reside in Hyderabad or Telengana for fifteen years. This gives more power and more strength to the elbow of my Andhra friends. The people in Telengana are not mulkis according to this judgment; this is what he has said.

[Shri J. Rameshwar Rao]

Yesterday, a second judgment has come, delivered by Justice Chinnappa Reddy. He says that these mulki rules do not apply to casual vacancies, and the junior engineers who have been appointed in the casual vacancies cannot be removed, even though he concedes that numerically this goes against the accepted ratio of one-third two-third. What has happened is that confusion is becoming worse confounded.

I would only like to add that if people of both regions want a separate State within the Union of India, it is wise to concede this. Otherwise, we shall perpetuate mutual suspicion, disharmony and antagonism, when the mere fact of two separate States would lead to peace and amity.

Jawaharlalji used to say that peace and progress are indivisible. This desire to be separate has become a road-block for work, growth and progress, and unless it is removed the development of the region will be seriously affected.

The intense agitation like the one that we witnessed in Telangana in 1969-70 and the one which is now taking place in Andhra will all subside. After all, these agitations cannot last very long in the very nature of things. Even the agitations, even the movements sponsored and led by Mahatma Gandhi did not last in all their intensity for more than three or four months. How can they last? They just cannot last. So, normalcy will be restored. Whether you use the armed police or you do not use the armed police, normalcy will be restored. But if separation is not conceded, it will only leave anger, bitterness and frustration behind. Even if external peace is restored by the use of armed force, there would be no peace in the minds of the people, because they would continue to be emotionally and psychologically agitated. Without this peace, how can there be work, growth and progress? Theoretically, even if separation is to the economic disadvantage

of both regions, the mere fact of separation will release such tremendous energy that this energy when put to work, growth and development, will more than compensate for the theoretical economic disadvantage, whereas if these areas are kept together, even the theoretical advantage will be lost in stagnation.

This whole problem of the desire of Telangana to be separate raises another fundamental issue. In democratic society, how does a minority of people persuade a majority to recognise their urges and aspirations; that they have a point of view, that they should be heard with consideration, with sympathy and respect? The people of Telangana, 15 million of them, have been agitating for a separate State for 20 years. It took that long for the people of Andhra to recognise that there is something in this demand. It is possible that the Prime Minister in her wisdom, and this hon. House in its wisdom, might decide not to concede separation. All that the people of Telangana can do is to agitate, there can be strikes, there can be satyagrahas, there can be processions, there can be mass hunger strikes. Further in the periodic elections that take place, the people can show through their vote what they want, as they did in 1971 for the elections to this hon. House, when out of 14 seats, 10 of us were returned to this House on the mandate of a separate Telangana. How else does a people express its opinion in a democratic society?

When the Government or the Parliament does not recognise or concede this demand, what does or can this minority do? A democracy presupposes difference of opinion, discussion, compromise and consensus. It does not mean the rule of 51 over 49; it does not even mean the rule of 90 over 10. In a tyranny by a minority there is hope. There is hope that the majority can revolt against this tyranny by the minority and overthrow the minority. But what does a minority do against the tyranny of a

majority? This is the fundamental issue which in every democratic society we have got to ponder over.

Gandhiji had often said that the tyranny of the majority over the minority can be the worst form of tyranny. The minority can only go under or be submerged or disintegrate. Surely this hon. House will not want the 15 million people of Telangana to feel angry, bitter, frustrated, unhappy and emotionally and psychologically disintegrate. That surely is not the wish of this hon. House. I beseech you, Mr. Chairman, and through you the hon. House and the hon. Prime Minister to concede the demand of Telangana for recognition of their separate identity as a separate State in the Union of India so that the people of Telangana can also participate in the economic and cultural growth of the country and weave their sub-culture into the national pattern. I beg the Prime Minister to look at this problem from the emotional and psychological angle of the people of Telangana. If the cries of anguish from Bangla Desh could reach the ears of the Prime Minister, surely the cries of anguish of the people of Telangana can also reach her ears. Thank you.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, without meaning any disrespect to the President, it was the compulsion of the current events that prevented the Swatantra Party from attending the Presidential Address to the joint sitting of the two Houses. It was because of the mass killing and repression by the CRP to suppress the unanimous popular demand of the people to bifurcate Andhra Pradesh, and secondly Government's failure to curb the unprecedented price rise.

There is the failure to check the alarming unemployment; stagnation in economic and industrial growth; growing lawlessness and inadequate and ineffective measures to relieve the people's sufferings in the drought-affected areas; delay in the submission of the Pay Commission's report;

scuttling of parliamentary democracy by encouraging defection and defectors and rewarding defectors with Ministership and not bringing the Anti-Defection Bill even though it was unanimously recommended by all parties; and lastly, by exonerating the Chief Minister of Haryana in the face of proved facts in the memorandum submitted by 120 MPs and MLAs.

Sir, I will now take up this Andhra question. We note with great concern the unfortunate happenings in Andhra Pradesh consequent on the stubborn attitude of the Prime Minister by refusing to heed the unanimous demand of the people of Telangana and Andhra for bifurcation. There has been an enormous loss of life and property. A reign of terror has been let loose there by the CRP and the army who are functioning in that State like the occupation forces as in Bangladesh 300 persons have been killed. Here is a bunch of telegrams from the various areas narrating the harrowing tales of repression and this is a memorandum submitted by the Bar Council of Vijayawada which cites as many as 139 cases of police excesses, police firing, molestation of women, and looting and raping and indiscriminate beating which have been resorted to in that city. When this Mulki Rules (Amendment) Bill was being discussed in the House, Shri Piloo Mody had rightly forecast the coming blood-bath through which Andhra Pradesh may have to pass. As a protest we staged a walk-out on the five-point formula. I cannot understand why the Prime Minister should arrogate to herself the power of the grand arbiter and give the award. Why not this issue be decided in a democratic manner as suggested by the previous speakers?

The Telangana people have already proved in the 1971 elections by sending a large number of MPs to this House from the TPS, thereby making clear the mandate of the people regarding separation. Now also, the Andhra MLAs, Sarpanchs, the Andhra Panchayat Samiti Chairmen, most of

[Shri P K Deo]

the Andhra MPs have appreciated the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh into Telengana and Andhra

Sir, the Swatantra party leader, Mr Latchanna, has taken a leading part in this movement because both the units would be viable units. The Swatantra party has always joined the mainstream of popular agitation. When there was the case of the Punjabi Suba, my leader Mr Pherum made the supreme sacrifice of his life by fasting, and Punjabi Suba was created. Similarly, the Swatantra party has joined this mainstream of popular movement in this case here, and I cannot understand any reason why the Government is going to delay its decision on this reasonable demand.

Shri Hridayanath Kunzru the only living member of the States Reorganisation Commission, has categorically stated that the demand of the Telangana people has to be conceded and Andhra and Telengana should be formed as separate States. Similarly he has suggested, as was previously recommended in the SRC report, that there should be a separate Vidarbha State. He has again reiterated in his latest statement that the Government should also yield to the demand for the formation of the Vidarbha State so vociferously stated by my friend Mr Dhote.

As expected, the President's Address is an empty ritual. It is void of realities and hardly touches the fringe of the burning problems of today. Jobs, food, clothing and shelter are the basic requirements of the common man. Jobs alone are not enough if prices of basic commodities rise higher and higher every day. Prices can remain stable if there is increase in production in relation to money supply.

Garibi Hatao means atleast two square meals a day and a job to earn this and at the same time stability of prices.

The Prime Minister came to the saddle in 1966 and since then she has been presiding over the destinies of the nation. 1969 was heralded as a new era because of Bank nationalisation. In 1971 she assumed further power by the slogan Garibi Hatao. As pointed out by the previous speaker, Mr Frank Antony, Government has been bogged down in morass of mere slogans and there has been no achievement.

In 1969, there were 31 lakh registered as unemployed in the various employment exchanges. In 1972 this figure rose to 51 lakhs and by July 1972 it rose to 57 lakhs. We all know that those who live in the rural areas do not register themselves in the employment exchanges even if they do not get jobs and so the number of unemployed is much more than 57 lakhs and this figure is not real. Recently the study team on education and total employment constituted by the forum of education of New Delhi has highlighted the magnitude of the problem of unemployment. There are in this country 60 million unemployed and 300 million under employed. One lakh engineers and 20,000 doctors for whose education so much has been spent by the State remain unemployed and there is growing unemployment among the educated. This constitutes the most potential danger to national stability. There has been no indication in the President's Address as to how they are going to tackle this massive problem. India's manpower is its biggest asset and that has to be properly harnessed for productive purposes. So far there has been no manpower planning. What has been done has been most unrealistic. Government's policy and the educational system have failed to spark any confidence and a spirit of self employment. The creative genius of the people has been dampened by the licence-permit-quota raj prevailing in the country accompanied by corruption and nepotism. It is ironical that such a potentially rich country is inhabited by poor people.

On the other hand when we come to the State undertaking we find colossal loss. According to the latest Bulletin of the Reserve Bank of India the loss incurred has increased from 2.05 points in 1969-70 to 2.15 points in 1970-71. By March, 1972 Hindustan Steel has incurred a loss of Rs. 45 crores in a single year as against the accumulated loss of nearly Rs. 200 crores by Hindustan Steel alone.

The Sindhri Fertiliser Plant has been losing Rs. 1 lakh every day. There has not been full utilisation of our installed iron and steel capacity in public sector. The railways which have been always contributing to the Consolidated Fund of India have also started losing. With this experience, the National Development Council envisages doubling the outlay in the public sector in the fifth plan, i.e. nearly two-thirds of the investable resources of Rs. 51,000 crores

Coming to rising prices, the consumer price index for the working class has gone up by 18 per cent. In one year there has been an increase of 12 to 14 per cent in the price index. The Pay Commission has been completely silent over this matter. There has been no announcement regarding the interim relief. So, it is a great hardship, the last straw on the camel's back so far as the working class is concerned.

Food production has been declining. In 1970-71, the production was 107 million tonnes. Next year we expected 110 million tonnes but slid back to 104. Self-sufficiency and green revolution has been made a myth and we are going to start importing food-grains. The price of bajra which is the poor man's food has jumped up by 52 to 60 per cent in Rajasthan and Gujarat. The price of jowar has risen by 27 to 40 per cent. Similarly production of pulses has gone down and the prices have gone up. Roti and dal, which is the only food of the common man, has become costlier in spite of our slogan of garibi hatao. On the other hand, the present tax-free

salary, allowances and perquisites of the Central Cabinet Ministers amount to Rs. 70,920 per year which is equivalent to a taxable income of Rs. 12,09,777 per year!

For all these failures, some scapegoats have to be found. The princes were the scapegoats. Now the scapegoats are CIA agents or the various opposition parties. Government is now saying that the failure on the economic front is due to non-cooperation or sabotage by the opposition parties. Nobody is going to believe them. They cannot go on fooling all people for all the time.

I now come to the question of take-over of foodgrains. With a corrupt distribution system, it will make people face starvation. There is no doubt about it. I take this opportunity to caution the Government that they will have to streamline and gear up their machinery of distribution. Otherwise, under the present circumstances, with their record of mismanagement, corruption, Iqbal Singhs and profiteering, with all the evils of a monopolist, they will ultimately squeeze the farmer. The farmer will not get his fair price and the consumers also will be exploited. I know the particular case of procurement price of paddy given to agriculturists in Orissa. They were paid at Rs. 66 per quintal at the time of procurement. When the same is sold to them as seed, they have to pay Rs. 110.

Lastly, I would like to point out that in spite of the assurances of the Government that they will bring forward Anti-Defections Bill, in spite of the recommendation of all the party leaders, including eminent jurists, like, Mr. Setalwad, Mr. Kumaramangalam and Mr. Daphary and eminent personalities, like, Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan, that defectors should not be rewarded, this game of defections is being not only encouraged by black money but defectors are being rewarded with Ministerships.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

This toppling game has been going on and this has taken concrete shape in my State of Orissa where the defectors have been made Ministers. The sermons and the advice given by the Speaker in the Presiding Officers' Conference at Srinagar and Bhopal have gone to the winds and the Anti-Defections Bill has been put in the cold storage.

What has happened to the Lok Pal and Lok Ayukt Bill? If this Lok Pal and Lok Ayukt Act would have been on the statute book, Mr. Bansilal could not have gone scot-free with proved charges of corruption. How could the Prime Minister arrogate to herself the power of a judge and give an award on charges of proved corruption? The Administrative Reforms Commission, as early as in 1966, in their first Report, said that an institution like Ombudsman should be created where public complaints and grievances should be heard and a finding should be given so that the persons could be charge-sheeted or cases could be started against them. But instead of doing that, I am sorry to say that a person of the stature of the Prime Minister is going to shield a very corrupt person like Shri Bansilal.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Mr. Chairman, Sir, but for one or two speeches the entire debate has turned into Andhra debate. Much heat has been generated during the debate and emotions have been roused. But I would ask my friends of the Opposition to bear with me for a moment and ask themselves that if we discuss this subject in an atmosphere of heat, will not our minds be clouded? Will it be possible for us to come to a correct solution? Therefore, in the context of the present situation in the country, I would ask my friends of the Opposition not to be too emotional over the issues but to discuss the issues in a calm and rational atmosphere.

After all, today, we are passing through a time of crisis, a critical

period, which I consider to be more dangerous than a period when our country was faced with external aggression. I say so because at the time of external aggression, this country has shown determination to fight the external forces and every Indian, at that time, is imbued with a spirit of self-sacrifice and dedication. But, unfortunately, we cannot say so when this country is threatened with internal disruptive forces because there are political forces and other forces which try to encourage the divisive forces. We have seen how political parties have tried to actually inflame the entire country by using its power to encourage divisive forces, at the present juncture.

The main problem, the crucial problem, in this country is at the present moment the problem of unrest. The problem of unrest has arisen mainly on two points or on two types of issues—firstly either on linguistic or regional issues; and secondly from economic causes and economic reasons. I will not enter into a debate with my friends here as to whether regional issues or linguistic issues that have appeared on the horizon of different States are just and genuine or not. I will not enter into a debate at this stage whether the case made out by Telengana or Andhra is just and genuine. But I will ask my friends opposite and also every Member of this House to ponder seriously as to which direction we will be going if some serious attempt is not made to curb this unrest lawlessness and violence that we see in this country today. There has been a concerted and consistent effort by many political forces and, I think, even outside forces to exploit these issues. We have seen the result of it in my State of Assam. We have seen it in Andhra, we have seen it in other places. It must be remembered that the way in which the political powers have utilised these issues has not helped in the solution of the issues, but the issues have been put in the background. For example, in Assam, we fought for the regional language to find its proper place in

the educational system of the State. But the issue was diverted in some places in such a direction that the main issue was lost track of.

Today in Andhra what is happening? The railway properties are being looted. They claim that Andhra is a backward region. May I ask my friends whether the backwardness of the region is going to be removed or prosperity is going to be gained in Andhra by destruction of railway property? May I remind my friends that in Assam for years together we have been fighting for a railway line because we feel that the economic progress, to a great extent, has been hindered because of want of a broad gauge line? But, curiously and paradoxically, we find that a backward region destroys its own railway properties in order to get progress. I do not understand this. (Interruption)

An argument is advanced that there should be separation or bifurcation of Andhra. I have not gone into the merits of the case. But I would say that I can speak on separation with a certain amount of authority because no State has undergone more separation than my State. Assam has been separated into six States. We have divided ourselves into six States without rancour or bitterness. Let me tell my friends that now there is a demand for a separate State of Cachar, and I can say boldly that even if Cachar is separated, there will be further demand for separation within the territory of Assam. Therefore, may I remind all those friends who are asking for bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh into Andhra and Telengana that mere separation of Andhra into two separate zones will not solve the problem? It will have a chain reaction, a reaction of causing a multiplicity of small States.

Mr. Vajpayee was saying that India could be transformed into 40 or 50 small States. May I remind Mr. Vajpayee one thing that the small States have tremendous administrative costs which a backward country

like India cannot bear. (Interruption) In the eastern region there are some six States with High Courts in each. One of the judges of a High Court lamentably spoke to me, 'Look, I go to the court at 10.30 A.M. and come back at 10.45 A.M. because there is no work'. Can you imagine what is the administrative cost that each High Court is to bear? Today we are creating High Courts with no cases with all their administrative costs which we could divert to more profitable purposes. Therefore, creation of 40 States will not solve the problem of this country. It will only add to the poverty of this country and I will ask my friends in Andhra and Telengana to ponder over all these aspects. We must learn lessons from history. History tells us that India has always been cowed down by foreign powers because of internal dissensions when small States quarrelled among one another. Today we find among ourselves many mirajfers who was instrumental to the defeat of Siraj-ud-daula in the battle at Plazi. We know how history had depicted those people. May I remind my friends on the Opposition who are playing with fire that history will not forgive us if in this crucial moment today we cannot take measures by which we can continue with the united strong independent India. Therefore, in that context, I will ask my friends to discuss and ponder over the entire issue.

Then I come to the other question of restlessness, the restlessness on the economic question and the restlessness on the angry young generation of this country to-day. This angry young generation of the country to-day is the greatest problem before the country because every young unemployed angry man is a volcano itself. It is causing tremendous political and social problems. If I look to the youth of to-day with whom I have a certain amount of connection, I find that the youth of this country to-day can be divided into two broad categories. One group which is absolutely indifferent to what is happening in the country to-day. These youth,

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]
 being frustrated in their aspirations not being fulfilled, have already become indifferent to life itself. That is a colossal national waste. The other group, the group of super-zealous and over-zealous young men who have become super-zealous and over-zealous think that the only way by which they can bring a prosperity to the country and prosperity to themselves is by breaking the entire order.

Both these categories of youth are dangerous to the country because the youth who are indifferent is a national waste and then the other group of super-zealous and over-zealous youth which are trying to break the basic principles of the country is also a very dangerous force and we must to-day take proper notice of them.

I have noticed one thing among the youth of to-day, that most of the youth have lost their political perspective and that is why they have joined, whenever opportunities have arisen, with the regional or communal or linguistic forces. I do not know whether the slogan that students should keep themselves away from politics has reached its proper harvest because students have been attracted to the left extremist parties but the democratic parties, the national parties have not accepted the students more or less in their parties because our slogan has been that students should keep themselves away from politics and I feel thereby they have lost the political perspective and joined reactionary parties. I can quote the example of West Bengal because it is a State where I feel there is an immense possibility of regional or communal conflict but the students

there in West Bengal admirably have kept themselves out of the regional and communal conflict. They might have joined the political conflict but they have kept themselves out from the regional or communal conflict because the students of West Bengal have a much better political perspective than the students of other States.

Therefore, I will ask particularly the Education Ministry to ponder and consider about this question. I feel that it is necessary to-day to overhaul and change the entire educational system. When I am asking for a change, I am not asking that there should be a change in the number of years of study in secondary education. What I want is I want a change in the entire approach. We say we are trying to build socialism in the country. But I ask and I ask myself does the educational system to-day help a student to understand what is socialism and what are the basic values for which we stand? To-day we find that there has been some amount of lack of discipline in the country and the lack of discipline in the country can to a great extent be attributed to the generation gap which we see between the students and the elders. I will cite two or three examples as to how I find that there has been this generation gap. In my brother State I find a poem is taught, the poem of Casablanca which I think many of you might have read.

MR CHAIRMAN: You may continue tomorrow.

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, February 23, 1973/Phalguna 4, 1991 (Saka).